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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of April 19, 1957

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine	(H J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57	Passed 3/6/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid						
OTC Membership	(HR 6630)					
Immigration	(S 343-346)					
School Aid	(S 872) (HR 1)	Hearings Completed				
Civil Rights	(S 83) (HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57		Hearings Completed		
Alaska, Hawaii Statehood	(S 49, 50) (HR 50, 49)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Monetary Commission	(S 599) (HR 3240)					
Excise, Corporation Taxes	(HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/27/57	Signed 3/29/57
Small Business Administration	(S 637) (HR 3109)	Hearings Underway				
Minimum Wage Extension	(S 1139)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Taft-Hartley Revision						
Industrial Atomic Energy	(S 151) (HR 2154)					
Higher Postal Rates	(HR 5836, 5839)	Hearings Completed				
Depressed Areas Aid	(S 964, 1433)			Hearings Underway		
Natural Gas Regulation	(HR 6790)					
Corn Acreage	(S 1771) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57	Reported 4/1/57	Rejected 4/10/57	
Drought Aid	(HR 2367)	Reported 1/31/57	Passed 2/6/57	Reported 4/4/57	Passed 4/ 8/57	
Veterans' Pensions						
Federal Court Revision	(HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57			
Lobby Law Changes						
Presidential Disability		Hearings Completed				
Banking Law Revision	(S 1451)			Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57	

Appropriations -- The House passed the Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill (HR 4897) for fiscal 1958 on Feb. 20; the Interior appropriation (HR 5189) Feb. 26; the General Government appropriation (HR 5788) March 13; the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 6070) March 20; the Labor, Health, Education and Welfare Departments (HR 6287) April 4; District of Columbia appropriation (HR 6500) April 8; Commerce Department appropriation (HR 6700) April 9; State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation (HR 6871) April 17.

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY FUNDS

The House April 17 passed by voice vote without amendment and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 6871) providing \$563,799,793 in fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, the United States Information Agency and for U.S. participation in the 1958 International Trade Fair at Brussels, Belgium.

The House rejected by voice vote a motion by Earl Wilson (R Ind.) to recommit the bill. Also rejected, by a roll-call vote of 166-205, was an amendment by H.R. Gross (R Iowa) to cut an additional \$7,039,958 from the \$35,899,243 provided for the expenses of annual membership in international organizations. The House Committee already had cut \$1.6 million from this fund. (For voting, see chart, p. 480)

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee April 12 reported HR 6871 (H Rept 351), recommending the same amount approved by the House. The Committee cut the \$227,714,552 requested by the State Department by \$47,331,809, most of it from funds for salaries and expenses and for international exchange activities.

The Committee also cut \$37.9 million from the \$144 million request of the USIA despite an April 9 letter from President Eisenhower expressing "deep concern" over the contemplated cut. The Committee refused funds for 796 additional positions requested by USIA and criticized "the increasing attempts of the agency to envelop many of the details of its operations...in the cloak of secrecy."

The funds approved by the Committee were \$101,850,009 less than President Eisenhower's fiscal 1958 request, and \$41,665,364 less than fiscal 1957 appropriations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 6871 provided:

State Department	\$180,382,743
Justice Department	227,855,000
The Judiciary	38,562,050
United States Information Agency	106,100,000
President's Special International Program (Brussels Fair)	10,900,000
TOTAL	\$563,799,793

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Cut an additional \$7,039,958 from the \$35,899,243 provided for expenses of annual membership in international multilateral organizations. April 16, accepted, standing vote, 76-59; April 17, rejected, roll call, 166-205.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Delete \$935,000 provided for the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Survey; April 16. Voice.

Dowdy -- Earmark \$3,575,000 of educational exchange funds to purchase foreign currencies or credits as a refund to the Commodity Credit Corp.; April 16. Voice.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Cut \$1 million from the \$1.5 million provided for survey and construction of the Rama Road, Nicaragua; April 16. Accepted, standing, 57-53; rejected, teller, 67-70.

Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) -- Reduce by \$433,000 the \$106.1 million USIA appropriation to prevent payments to the New York Times and New York Herald Tribune for newspapers given to Europeans; April 16. Standing, 56-76.

Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- Cut \$5 million from funds provided for activities of USIA; April 16. Standing, 48-81.

Dowdy -- Earmark \$1,350,000 of USIA funds for purchase of foreign currencies or credits as a refund to the CCC; April 16. Standing, 23-67.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Stipulate that not more than \$500,000 of USIA funds would be used to purchase objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools or organizations; April 16. Voice.

Gross -- Require specific authorization for the hiring of management experts for the Departments of State, Justice and the Judiciary, or USIA; April 16. Voice.

Gross -- Cut by \$2 million the \$93,088,500 recommended for salaries and expenses of the State Department; April 16. Standing, 31-76.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- Cut by \$200,000 the recommended \$600,000 representation allowances (general entertainment allowances) of the Foreign Service; April 16. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 16 -- Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- As a "practical legislator" he realized the USIA funds cut would not be restored in the House but he hoped "it may be corrected" in the Senate. USIA funds "are a key part of our struggle for peace."

Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.) -- Opposed the cuts in State Department and USIA funds.

Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) -- A "vigorous information program is a primary necessity."

Hoffman -- Complained that only eastern newspapers, were distributed in Europe by the USIA. "It is un-American to lead the people of other lands to believe that the views of the N.Y. Times and Herald Tribune are the views of the United States."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 17 -- President Eisenhower said cutting USIA funds was "the worst kind of economy that could possibly be practiced."

SAVINGS BOND INTEREST

The House April 16 agreed by voice vote to a Senate amendment to a House-approved bill (HR 5520) to raise, from 3 percent to 3.26 percent, the maximum interest rate permitted on United States savings bonds held to maturity. The increased rate would apply to bonds maturing on or after Feb. 1. The House then sent the bill to the President.

The Senate April 15 approved the bill with a committee amendment, by voice vote and without debate. The House had voted March 18 to give the Treasury flexible authority to raise the interest rate to 3.5 percent. (Weekly Report, p. 386)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Finance Committee April 10 reported HR 5520 (S Rept 224) with an amendment to place the interest rate at 3.26 percent. It said "adoption of this reduction of the limit to 3.26 percent expresses the opposition of the Congress to any increase in interest rates not absolutely essential in the interest of economic stability."

SECOND DEFICIENCY, 1957

HR 6870 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 350) April 12, 1957. Recommended appropriation: \$48,990,000.

- Passed by the House amended, by voice vote April 15. Appropriation voted: \$48,990,000.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 234) April 16. Recommended: \$49,861,000.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote April 16. Voted: \$49,861,000.
- Senate amendment agreed to by the House April 16, without objection.

P.L. 15 -- Signed into law April 16.

A row over Post Office spending held up passage of the Second Urgent Deficiency appropriation for fiscal 1957 (HR 6870) which provided \$49,861,000 for seven Government departments through June 30. The Post Office Department received the largest amount, \$41 million.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield requested an additional \$47 million for fiscal 1957 operations from the Budget Bureau in January, 1957, but his request was not sent to Congress until March 12 and was not reported by the House Appropriations Committee until April 12. In the meantime, Summerfield told Congress he would be forced to close post offices and cut postal deliveries on Saturday and discontinue sale of postal money orders if he did not receive additional funds immediately.

Summerfield partially carried out his ultimatum on Saturday, April 13, as a result of Congress' failure to act on his funds. He said postal service cuts would remain in effect until HR 6870 was signed by the President. Critics of Summerfield said he was trying to dictate to Congress. They said Summerfield's Department spent too much of its fiscal 1957 funds in the first three quarters of the fiscal year.

President Eisenhower told his April 17 news conference that Summerfield had his complete approval in curtailing mail service over the April 13 weekend. Summerfield, Mr. Eisenhower added, had no alternative when Congress did not appropriate the funds he requested.

On April 3 the President said he had directed the executive branch to "absorb" what appropriation cuts it could and to point out to Congress the cuts that would mean "a diminution of service or some kind of a cut in the service we are performing."

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6870 as it became law:

Department of Commerce	
Bureau of Public Roads	\$ 900,000
Department of Agriculture	
Forest Service	5,000,000
Department of Justice	
Legal activities and general administration	300,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	1,500,000
Post Office Department	
Operations	41,000,000
Legislative	
Expenses of the House	290,000
Expenses of the Senate	871,000
TOTAL	\$49,861,000

In addition, HR 6870 authorized an additional \$200 million for rural electrification loans, the amount to be borrowed from the Treasury Department. Also provided was \$250 million from the Highway Trust Fund for Federal-aid highways and \$24.5 million from the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to permit an increase in the administrative expense limitation for HEW's Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

BACKGROUND -- The President requested \$55,-100,000 in deficiency appropriations for fiscal 1957 as contained in HR 6870.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 12 reported HR 6870 (H Rept 350) and recommended appropriations of \$48,990,000, a cut of \$6,110,000 in the President's request. Of this cut, \$6,000,000 was from the funds requested for the Post Office Department, \$100,000 from Commerce funds for public lands highways, and \$10,000 from funds requested for expenses of the House.

The Committee April 5 had approved \$17 million of the funds requested by the Post Office and agreed to consider later the request for the other \$30 million. It was after the Committee had delayed action for over a week that Summerfield ordered cuts in postal service.

Floor Action

The House April 15 passed HR 6870 by voice vote with one amendment. The total approved by the House was \$48,990,000. A motion by Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) to recommit the bill and reduce postal funds to \$19 million was rejected by a standing vote, 12-121.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Fred Marshall (D Minn.) -- Specify that \$200 million for rural electrification loans would be borrowed from the Treasury rather than transferred from farm housing loan authorizations in the Housing Act of 1956; April 15. Rejected, standing vote, 37-40; accepted teller vote, 55-49.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- Reduce postal funds from \$41 million to \$19 million; April 15. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 15 -- Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "No one can deny that the Postmaster General knew all along that he was overspending and his continued support of extravagant programs was every month making a deficiency imperative and inescapable.... The Postmaster's violation (of the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1950) has been deliberate.... He planned his operations to thwart Congress and the taxpayers.... He did not come to Congress until March 12. The Postmaster General did not want to come to Congress. Congress would call him on the carpet and ask him embarrassing questions.... Still here is a charge that we deliberately delayed giving the money.... The statement is not justified by the facts. The Postmaster General went ahead in deliberate violation of the spirit and purpose of the law...."

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- "Repeatedly it has been said here that there has been a violation of the law.... The only violation there has been was because the Bureau of the Budget...did not send up a notification of a deficiency as soon as it should.... "We tell the Postmaster General what to do and how, but we do not give him enough money to do it -- then we complain when he refuses to carry out our orders when, if he did, he would violate the law we have written."

Gary -- Criticized Summerfield's tactics, but said postal employees need a pay raise. "I want to see the people of this country get all the service that they pay for.... I do not think they can expect champagne service at beer prices."

Tom Murray (D Tenn.) -- "There has been some criticism of the Postmaster General because he did not come before Congress last Fall. The Congress was not in session and he had no opportunity to come before the Congress before this January."

Senate

The Senate Appropriations Committee April 16 reported HR 6870 (S Rept 234) with amendments adding \$871,000 to the bill for expenses of the Senate.

Minutes later, the Senate passed the \$49,861,000 bill by voice vote.

Later April 16 the House gave final approval to the bill by agreeing to the Senate amendments. The bill was then sent to the President who signed it April 16.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION

A Congressional stalemate on a deficiency appropriation bill (HR 4249) providing \$275 million in urgently needed public assistance funds ended April 18 with voice vote passage by the House and Senate of a third version of the bill (H J Res 312). As sent to the White House, the bill appropriated \$320,090,000.

BACKGROUND -- The House Feb. 5 passed (HR 4249, providing \$335,090,000 in fiscal 1957 supplemental funds. (Weekly Report, p. 192) The Senate Feb. 18 passed and sent to conference an amended bill providing \$351,026,500. (Weekly Report, p. 219) Conferees failed to agree on whether a limit should be placed on public assistance funds to be used for state administration of the grants (under the Social Security Act, the Federal Government is authorized to pay half of the administrative costs) and whether money should be provided for the mineral subsidy program, as the Senate provided.

PROVISIONS -- The final version of H J Res 312 appropriated:

Public assistance grants	\$275,000,000
Small Business Administration	
Revolving Fund	45,000,000
Gratuities to widows of Representatives	90,000
TOTAL	\$320,090,000

HOUSE, SENATE ACTION

The House, in a compromise bill (H J Res 310-H Rept 355) passed April 16 and in another version approved April 17 (H J Res 312 -- H Rept 372), insisted on a \$16,728,000 limit on funds for administering public assistance programs. On April 18 the House agreed to drop the limitation.

The Senate April 17 approved, by a 75-0 roll-call vote, a committee amendment increasing by \$1 million the House limitation. (For voting, see chart p. 482) On April 18, however, it adopted an amendment by Lister Hill (D Ala.) deleting the limit.

The Senate also insisted April 17 on inclusion of a \$9,140,840 mineral subsidy program and rejected an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to eliminate tungsten purchases. The subsidy program was not included, however, in the final measure passed April 18.

REGULATORY AGENCIES STUDY

The House April 11 adopted by a 225-143 roll-call vote a resolution (H Res 191) increasing from \$100,000 to \$350,000 the funds authorized for an Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee study of regulatory agencies' policies and operations. (For voting, see chart p. 480) Initial funds for the Committee's investigations (H Res 152) were authorized by the House Feb. 7. (Weekly Report, p. 193)

BACKGROUND -- H Res 191 was reported (H Rept 347) by the House Administration Committee April 11. The report said the proposed budget for the inquiry included \$220,000 for salaries and \$15,000 for travel. The study -- proposed by Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- would cover some 17 agencies, including the Federal Communications Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Food and Drug Administration and Securities and Exchange Commission. (Weekly Report, p. 207)

DEBATE -- April 11 -- The increased authorization was opposed by Reps. Karl M. LeCompte and H.R. Gross (both R Iowa), John H. Ray (R N.Y.), and Republican Floor Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.). Martin said voting additional funds would "be a devastating blow to the economy drive...economy for others but not when it concerns ourselves."

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Said H Res 191 provided too much money but legislation was needed to keep agencies from interpreting laws "to suit the fancy of...appointed bureaucrats."

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- H Res 191 was an economy move that would bring "a saving of countless millions of dollars to the taxpayers."

YELLOWTAIL DAM

The Senate April 16 passed and sent to the House, by voice vote, with committee amendments, a joint resolution (S J Res 12) authorizing a \$5 million payment to the Crow Indian Tribe in Montana for approximately 7,000 acres of land to be used in the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir project. A similar measure was vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1956 on grounds that the payment was "extravagant." (1956 Almanac, p. 536)

BACKGROUND -- S J Res 12 was reported (S Rept 216) by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 8. The report said the Committee "is impelled to disagree with the President" in his characterization of the payment as "extravagant." The President's objection to any payment above the fair market value being termed "just compensation" was met in the 1957 version, the report said, by pointing up the "special value" of the land to the United States. The \$5 million award "reflects a complete 'meeting of minds'" on the part of the Indians and Congress, the report said. (The Tribe earlier had rejected a \$1.5 million offer by the Interior Department, which subsequently proposed \$2.5 million.)

DEBATE -- April 16 -- Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Opposed S J Res 12 as unfair to "white landowners" in the area. "If the Indians are to be given a grant, we ought to say it is a grant," not compensation.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Supported the measure as just compensation for the Indians' contribution, pointing out that their original 90-million-acre reservation had dwindled to less than three million acres.

CQ House Votes 29 through 30.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 60, 64)

House Adds \$250,000 for Regulatory Agency Investigation, Rejects Move to Chop \$7,039,958 More from State Dept.

29. H Res 191. Increase from \$100,000 to \$350,000 funds for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee study of Federal regulatory agencies. Adopted 225-143 (D 185-4; R 40-139), April 11, 1957. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story, p. 479)

30. HR 6871. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary and U.S. Information Agency. Gross (R Iowa) amendment to cut an additional \$7,039,958 from the funds provided for United States contributions to international organizations. Rejected, 166-205 (D 67-128; R 99-77), April 17, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 477)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	29	30	Vote No.	29	30	Vote No.	29	30
Yea	225	155	Yea	185	67	Yea	40	99
Nay	143	205	Nay	4	128	Nay	139	77

29 30					29 30					29 30					29 30				
ALABAMA					Los Angeles County														
3 Andrews	(D)	Y	Y		23 Doyle	(D)	✓	N		4 Flynt	(D)	Y	Y		4 Adair	(R)	N	Y	
1 Boykin	(D)	Y	Y		19 Hollifield	(D)	Y	N		3 Forrester	(D)	Y	X		5 Beamer	(R)	Y	Y	
7 Elliott	(D)	Y	N		17 King	(D)	Y	N		9 Landrum	(D)	Y	Y		7 Bray	(R)	N	Y	
2 Grant	(D)	Y	Y		26 Roosevelt	(D)	Y	N		7 Lanham	(D)	Y	N		11 Brownson	(R)	N	Y	
9 Huddleston	(D)	Y	Y		21 Hiestand	(R)	N	Y		2 Pilcher	(D)	Y	N		2 Halleck	(R)	Y	N	
8 Jones	(D)	Y	N		25 Hillings	(R)	N	Y		1 Preston	(D)	✓	N		6 Harden	(R)	N	Y	
5 Rains	(D)	Y	X		22 Holt	(R)	Y	X		6 Vinson	(D)	✓	X		10 Harvey	(R)	N	?	
4 Roberts	(D)	Y	N		18 Hosmer	(R)	N	Y		IDAHO					3 Nimtz	(R)	N	Y	
6 Selden	(D)	Y	Y		16 Jackson	(R)	N	Y		1 Pfost	(D)	Y	N		9 Wilson	(R)	N	N	
ARIZONA					24 Lipscomb	(R)	N	Y		2 Budge	(R)	N	Y						
2 Udall	(D)	Y	N		15 McDonough	(R)	Y	?		ILLINOIS					6 Coad	(D)	?	N	
1 Rhodes	(R)	N	N		20 Smith	(R)	N	Y		25 Gray	(D)	?	Y		5 Cunningham	(R)	N	Y	
ARKANSAS					COLORADO					21 Mack	(D)	Y	N		3 Gross	(R)	N	Y	
1 Gathings	(D)	Y	Y		4 Aspinall	(D)	✓	N		24 Price	(D)	Y	N		8 Hoeven	(R)	N	Y	
4 Harris	(D)	Y	N		1 Rogers	(D)	Y	N		16 Allen	(R)	N	Y		7 Jensen	(R)	X	Y	
5 Hays	(D)	Y	N		3 Chenoweth	(R)	Y	N		17 Arends	(R)	N	N		4 LeCompte	(R)	N	N	
2 Mills	(D)	Y	N		2 Hill	(R)	N	?		19 Chiperfield	(R)	N	N		1 Schwengel	(R)	N	N	
6 Norrell	(D)	Y	N		CONNECTICUT					14 Keeney	(R)	N	Y		2 Talle	(R)	N	Y	
3 Trimble	(D)	Y	N		3 Cretella	(R)	N	Y		15 Mason	(R)	N	Y		KANSAS				
CALIFORNIA					1 May	(R)	N	N		18 Michel	(R)	N	Y		5 Breeding	(D)	Y	N	
2 Engle	(D)	Y	N		4 Morano	(R)	N	N		20 Simpson	(R)	N	Y		1 Avery	(R)	Y	N	
14 Hagen	(D)	Y	Y		5 Patterson	(R)	N	N		22 Springer	(R)	Y	N		3 George	(R)	N	N	
11 McFall	(D)	?	N		AL Sadlak	(R)	N	?		23 Vursell	(R)	N	X		4 Rees	(R)	N	Y	
8 Miller	(D)	Y	?		2 Seely-Brown	(R)	N	N		Chicago-Cook County					2 Scrivner	(R)	N	Y	
3 Moss	(D)	Y	N		DELAWARE					7 Bowler	(D)	?	?		6 Smith	(R)	N	?	
29 Saud	(D)	Y	N		AL Haskell	(R)	Y	N		12 Boyle	(D)	N	Y		KENTUCKY				
5 Shelley	(D)	?	?		FLORIDA					1 Dawson	(D)	?	N		4 Chelf	(D)	Y	Y	
27 Sheppard	(D)	✓	?		2 Bennett	(D)	Y	Y		8 Gordon	(D)	Y	?		1 Gregory	(D)	?	?	
12 Sisk	(D)	Y	N		4 Fascell	(D)	Y	N		5 Kluczynski	(D)	Y	N		2 Natcher	(D)	Y	N	
7 Allen	(R)	X	Y		7 Haley	(D)	Y	Y		6 O'Brien	(D)	Y	N		7 Perkins	(D)	Y	N	
6 Baldwin	(R)	Y	N		5 Herlong	(D)	Y	Y		2 O'Hara	(D)	Y	N		5 Spence	(D)	Y	N	
10 Gubser	(R)	X	N		8 Matthews	(D)	Y	Y		9 Yates	(D)	Y	N		6 Watts	(D)	Y	N	
4 Mailliard	(R)	X	N		6 Rogers	(D)	Y	Y		3 Byrne	(R)	N	Y		3 Robison	(R)	N	N	
1 Scudder	(R)	N	N		3 Sikes	(D)	Y	N		13 Church	(R)	N	Y		8 Siler	(R)	N	Y	
13 Teague	(R)	N	Y		1 Cramer	(R)	N	Y		10 Collier	(R)	N	Y		LOUISIANA				
28 Utt	(R)	N	?		GEORGIA					4 McVey	(R)	N	Y		2 Boggs	(D)	Y	N	
30 Wilson	(R)	X	N		8 Blitch	(D)	Y	?		11 Sheehan	(R)	N	Y		4 Brooks	(D)	Y	Y	
9 Younger	(R)	Y	Y		10 Brown	(D)	Y	N		INDIANA					1 Hebert	(D)	✓	Y	
					5 Davis	(D)	?	?		8 Denton	(D)	Y	N		8 Long	(D)	Y	Y	
										1 Madden	(D)	Y	N						

† Antonio M. Fernandez died Nov. 7 following re-election Nov. 6.

CQ House Votes 29 through 30.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Nos. 60, 64)

29	30	29	30	29	30	29	30
6 Morrison (D) Y ✓		NEBRASKA		5 Scott (D) Y Y		6 McMillan (D) Y Y	
5 Passman (D) Y Y		2 Cunningham (R) N Y		12 Shuford (D) Y Y		2 Riley (D) Y N	
7 Thompson (D) ? ✓		3 Harrison (R) N Y		11 Whitener (D) Y Y		1 Rivers (D) Y Y	
3 Willis (D) Y ✓		4 Miller (R) N Y		10 Jonas (R) N Y		SOUTH DAKOTA	
MAINE		1 Weaver (R) N Y		NORTH DAKOTA		1 McGovern (D) Y ?	
2 Coffin (D) ? N		NEVADA		AL Burdick (R) Y Y		2 Berry (R) N Y	
1 Hale (R) Y N		AL Baring (D) Y Y		AL Krueger (R) X Y		TENNESSEE	
3 McIntire (R) Y N		NEW HAMPSHIRE		OHIO		6 Bass (D) Y N	
MARYLAND		2 Bass (R) N N		9 Ashley (D) Y N		8 Cooper (D) Y N	
4 Fallon (D) Y Y		1 Merrow (R) Y N		20 Feighan (D) Y Y		9 Davis (D) Y N	
7 Friedel (D) Y N		NEW JERSEY		18 Hays (D) Y N		4 Ewins (D) Y N	
3 Garnatz (D) ✓ N		11 Addonizio (D) Y N		19 Kirwan (D) Y N		3 Frazier (D) ✓ Y	
5 Lankford (D) Y N		10 Rodino (D) Y N		6 Polk (D) Y Y		5 Loser (D) Y ?	
2 Devereux (R) X N		13 Sieminski (D) ? ?		21 Vanik (D) Y N		7 Murray (D) Y Y	
6 Hyde (R) N N		4 Thompson (D) Y N		14 Ayres (R) N Y		2 Baker (R) N Y	
1 Miller (R) N N		3 Auchincloss (R) Y N		13 Baumhart (R) N Y		1 Reece (R) X X	
MASSACHUSETTS		8 Canfield (R) N N		8 Betts (R) N Y		TEXAS	
2 Boland (D) Y N		14 Delley (R) N N		22 Bolton (R) N N		3 Beckworth (D) Y N	
4 Donohue (D) Y ?		6 Dwyer (R) N N		16 Bow (R) N N		2 Brooks (D) Y N	
7 Lane (D) Y Y		5 Frelinghuysen (R) N N		7 Brown (R) N Y		17 Burleson (D) Y Y	
8 Macdonald (D) ? N		2 Vacancy ††		5 Clevenger (R) N N		AL Dies (D) ✓ ✓	
12 McCormack (D) Y N		12 Kean (R) N N		11 Dennison (R) X N		7 Dowdy (D) ? Y	
11 O'Neill (D) Y N		9 Osmers (R) Y N		15 Henderson (R) N Y		21 Fisher (D) Y Y	
3 Philbin (D) Y ?		7 Widnall (R) N N		2 Hess (R) N Y		13 Ikard (D) Y N	
6 Bates (R) N Y		1 Wolverton (R) ✓ N		10 Jenkins (R) N ✓		20 Kilday (D) Y N	
10 Curtis (R) N N		NEW MEXICO		4 McCulloch (R) N Y		15 Kilgore (D) Y Y	
1 Heselton (R) Y N		AL Dempsey (D) ? N		17 McGregor (R) N Y		19 Mahon (D) Y N	
14 Martin (R) N N		AL Vacancy †		23 Marshall (R) N Y		1 Patman (D) Y ?	
9 Nicholson (R) N Y		NEW YORK		3 Schenck (R) Y Y		11 Poage (D) Y N	
5 Rogers (R) N N		30 O'Brien (D) ? N		1 Scherer (R) N ✓		4 Rayburn (D) - -	
13 Wigglesworth (R) N N		3 Becker (R) Y ✓		12 Varys (R) N N		18 Rogers (D) Y Y	
MICHIGAN		37 Cole (R) N Y		OKLAHOMA		16 Rutherford (D) Y Y	
12 Bennett (R) Y Y		2 Derounian (R) Y Y		3 Albert (D) Y N		6 Teague (D) ? Y	
8 Bentley (R) X Y		26 Dooley (R) N N		2 Edmondson (D) Y N		8 Thomas (D) Y ?	
18 Broomfield (R) N Y		27 Gwinn (R) N Y		5 Jorman (D) Y N		9 Thompson (D) Y N	
10 Cederberg (R) N Y		32 Kearney (R) X ?		6 Morris (D) Y N		10 Thornberry (D) Y N	
6 Chamberlain (R) N Y		38 Keating (R) X X		4 Stead (D) Y ?		12 Wright (D) Y N	
5 Ford (R) N N		33 Kilburn (R) N N		1 Belcher (R) N Y		14 Young (D) Y ?	
9 Griffin (R) N N		40 Miller (R) Y ?		OREGON		5 Alger (R) Y Y	
4 Hoffman (R) N Y		39 Osterag (R) N N		3 Green (D) N N		UTAH	
3 Johansen (R) N Y		42 Pillion (R) N Y		4 Porter (D) Y N		2 Dawson (R) N Y	
11 Knox (R) N Y		41 Radwan (R) Y ✓		2 Ullman (D) Y N		1 Dixon (R) N N	
7 McIntosh (R) X N		43 Reed (R) N N		1 Norblad (R) N Y		VERMONT	
2 Meader (R) X Y		35 Riehlman (R) N ✓		PENNSYLVANIA		AL Prouty (R) N N	
Detroit-Wayne County		28 St. George (R) N ?		25 Clark (D) Y N		VIRGINIA	
13 Diggs (D) ? N		36 Taber (R) N N		28 Eberharter (D) ? N		4 Abbott (D) Y Y	
15 Dingell (D) Y N		31 Taylor (R) X Y		11 Flood (D) Y N		3 Gary (D) Y Y	
17 Griffiths (D) ? N		1 Wainwright (R) N ?		30 Holland (D) Y N		2 Hardy (D) Y Y	
16 Lesinski (D) Y N		29 Wharton (R) N Y		21 Kelley (D) ✓ N		7 Harrison (D) Y Y	
1 Machrowicz (D) Y N		34 Williams (R) N Y		26 Morgan (D) Y N		9 Jennings (D) Y Y	
14 Rabaut (D) Y N		New York City		14 Rhodes (D) Y N		1 Robeson (D) Y ✓	
MINNESOTA		8 Anuso (D) ✓ N		15 Walter (D) ✓ ?		8 Smith (D) Y Y	
8 Blatnik (D) ? N		24 Buckley (D) ✓ X		17 Bush (R) Y N		5 Tuck (D) Y Y	
9 Knutson (D) Y N		11 Celler (D) ✓ X		10 Carrigg (R) Y Y		10 Brayhill (R) N Y	
6 Marshall (D) Y N		7 Delaney (D) Y N		29 Corbett (R) N Y		6 Poff (R) N Y	
4 McCarthy (D) Y N		23 Dollinger (D) Y N		8 Curtin (R) N Y		WASHINGTON	
3 Wier (D) Y N		19 Farstein (D) Y X		9 Dague (R) Y Y		AL Magnuson (D) ✓ ?	
7 Andersen (R) N Y		22 Healey (D) Y N		12 Fenton (R) Y N		4 Holmes (R) Y N	
1 Andresen (R) Y Y		6 Holzman (D) ✓ X		27 Fulton (R) Y N		5 Horan (R) Y N	
5 Judd (R) Y N		10 Kelly (D) Y N		23 Gavin (R) N Y		3 Mack (R) N Y	
2 O'Hara (R) Y Y		9 Keogh (D) ✓ N		7 James (R) Y N		1 Pelly (R) N N	
MISSISSIPPI		13 Multer (D) Y X		24 Kearns (R) N N		6 Tollefson (R) X Y	
1 Abernethy (D) Y Y		16 Powell (D) Y N		13 McConnell (R) X N		2 Westland (R) N N	
6 Colmer (D) Y ✓		14 Rooney (D) Y N		16 Mumma (R) N Y		WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Smith (D) Y N		18 Santangelo (D) ✓ N		22 Saylor (R) N N		3 Bailey (D) Y Y	
2 Whitten (D) Y Y		20 Teller (D) Y X		18 Simpson (R) N Y		6 Byrd (D) Y Y	
4 Williams (D) Y Y		21 Zelenko (D) Y X		19 Stauffer (R) N N		5 Kee (D) Y N	
5 Winstead (D) Y Y		5 Bosch (R) Y Y		20 Van Zandt (R) N N		2 Staggers (D) Y N	
MISSOURI		17 Coudert (R) X N		Philadelphia		1 Moore (R) N Y	
5 Bolling (D) Y N		12 Dorn (R) N N		1 Barrett (D) Y N		4 Neal (R) Y ?	
7 Brown (D) Y Y		25 Fino (R) X ✓		3 Byrne (D) Y N		WISCONSIN	
9 Cannon (D) Y Y		4 Latham (R) Y Y		4 Chudoff (D) Y N		9 Johnson (D) Y N	
8 Carnahan (D) Y N		15 Ray (R) N N		2 Granahan (D) Y N		5 Reuss (D) Y N	
4 Christopher (D) Y Y		NORTH CAROLINA		5 Green (D) ✓ ?		4 Zablocki (D) Y N	
6 Hull (D) Y Y		9 Alexander (D) Y Y		6 Scott (R) X ?		8 Byrnes (R) N N	
10 Jones (D) N N		3 Barden (D) ? ✓		RHODE ISLAND		7 Laird (R) N Y	
1 Karsten (D) Y N		1 Bonner (D) Y Y		2 Fogarty (D) ? N		10 O'Konski (R) Y ✓	
11 Moulder (D) ? Y		4 Cooley (D) Y N		1 Forand (D) Y N		1 Smith (R) N Y	
3 Sullivan (D) Y N		6 Durham (D) Y Y		SOUTH CAROLINA		2 Tewes (R) N N	
2 Curtis (R) N ?		2 Fountain (D) Y Y		4 Ashmore (D) N Y		6 Van Pelt (R) N Y	
MONTANA		8 Kitchin (D) Y Y		3 Dorn (D) Y Y		3 Withrow (R) Y Y	
2 Anderson (D) ? N		7 Lennon (D) Y Y		5 Hemphill (D) Y Y		WYOMING	
1 Metcalf (D) Y N						AL Thomson (R) N Y	

†† T. Miller died Dec. 26 following re-election Nov. 6.

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Week ending April 19, 1957 -- PAGE 481

CQ Senate Vote 20.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Unanimously Votes to Increase the Limit on Funds For State, Local Administration of Public Assistance Grants

20. H J Res 310. Fiscal 1957 deficiency appropriation for various agencies, including \$275 million in public assistance grants to the states. Committee amendment increasing to \$17,728,000 (from the House-approved \$16,728,000) the limit on funds for state and local administration of public assistance grants. Agreed to 75-0 (D 35-0; R 40-0.) April 17, 1957. The President did not take a position on the vote. (See story, p. 479)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.
 N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.		20		Vote No.		20		Vote No.		20	
Yea		75		Yea		35		Yea		40	
Nay		0		Nay		0		Nay		0	

20			20			20			20		
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			RHODE ISLAND		
Hill (D)	Y		Hickenlooper (R)	?		Curtis (R)	✓		Green (D)	Y	
Sparkman (D)	Y		Martin (R)	Y		Hruska (R)	Y		Pastore (D)	Y	
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hayden (D)	Y		Carlson (R)	Y		Bible (D)	Y		Johnston (D)	Y	
Goldwater (R)	Y		Schoeppel (R)	Y		Malone (R)	Y		Thurmond (D)	Y	
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright (D)	Y		Cooper (R)	?		Bridges (R)	Y		Case (R)	Y	
McClellan (D)	Y		Morton (R)	Y		Cotton (R)	Y		Mundt (R)	Y	
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland (R)	Y		Ellender (D)	Y		Case (R)	Y		Gore (D)	✓	
Kuchel (R)	Y		Long (D)	Y		Smith (R)	Y		Kefauver (D)	Y	
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
Carroll (D)	Y		Payne (R)	✓		Anderson (D)	✓		Blakley (D)	?	
Allott (R)	Y		Smith (R)	Y		Chavez (D)	Y		Johnson (D)	✓	
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Bush (R)	Y		Beall (R)	Y		Ives (R)	Y		Bennett (R)	?	
Purtell (R)	Y		Butler (R)	Y		Javits (R)	Y		Watkins (R)	Y	
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Frear (D)	Y		Kennedy (D)	Y		Ervin (D)	Y		Aiken (R)	Y	
Williams (R)	Y		Saltonstall (R)	Y		Scott (D)	✓		Flanders (R)	Y	
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland (D)	✓		McNamara (D)	Y		Langer (R)	?		Byrd (D)	?	
Smathers (D)	Y		Potter (R)	Y		Young (R)	Y		Robertson (D)	Y	
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
Russell (D)	Y		Humphrey (D)	✓		Lausche (D)	Y		Jackson (D)	✓	
Talmadge (D)	Y		Thye (R)	Y		Bricker (R)	Y		Magnuson (D)	✓	
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
Church (D)	Y		Eastland (D)	✓		Kerr (D)	Y		Neely (D)	✓	
Dworshak (R)	Y		Stennis (D)	Y		Monroney (D)	Y		Revercomb (R)	Y	
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Douglas (D)	Y		Hennings (D)	Y		Morse (D)	Y		McCarthy (R)	✓	
Dirksen (R)	Y		Symington (D)	Y		Neuberger (D)	Y		Wiley (R)	Y	
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Capehart (R)	Y		Mansfield (D)	Y		Clark (D)	✓		O'Mahoney (D)	Y	
Jenner (R)	Y		Murray (D)	?		Martin (R)	Y		Barrett (R)	Y	

Committee Roundup

PETROLEUM MARKETING PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business, Subcommittee No. 5 on Distribution Problems.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On problems of small businessmen in the marketing and distribution of petroleum and related products.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee April 5 concluded hearings on a bill (S 11) to tighten marketing regulations. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

TESTIMONY -- April 11 -- Wendell B. Barnes, head of the Small Business Administration, said legislation aimed at separating wholesale and retail business functions (HR 426, 428) "probably should not be attempted at all," or only after "a conclusive showing as to its necessity." Barnes said 98 percent of wholesale petroleum distributors were small businesses that accounted for 60 percent of total sales. He said the two bills "would have a detrimental effect" on their competitive strength.

April 12 -- Chairman John Gwynne of the Federal Trade Commission said his agency was doing "all within our power" to prevent unfair competition in the petroleum industry. The FTC received about 238 complaints from gasoline and petroleum products retailers from Jan. 1, 1953 to April 1, 1957, Gwynne said. The complaints included 150 of price discrimination and 36 against the required exclusive dealing in a brand product and tie-in selling, he said. Gwynne said seven of the 92 anti-monopoly complaints currently being litigated within the FTC involved the petroleum industry.

April 13 -- Walter Famariss, president of the Famariss Oil and Refining Co. of New Mexico, said legislation separating manufacturing and retail sales would prevent him from making direct sales to the Government or large consumers and would drive small refiners out of business.

Robert H. Scholl, vice president of Esso-Standard Oil Co., said he considered complaints about dealer-supplier relationships "problems in human relationships."

Paul S. Ward and James W. Heizer, representing the Virginia Gasoline Retailers Assn., said the Sun Oil Co. used price fixing at company-operated and commission stations to dominate the retail gasoline market in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Virginia Beach area.

ILLINOIS WATERWAY

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- April 17 reported a bill (HR 2 -- H Rept 369) to increase, for a three-year test period, the flow of Lake Michigan water into the Illinois waterway from 1,500 to 2,500 cubic feet a second. The bill was aimed at improving Chicago's sewage problems. In an April 16 telegram to the Committee, New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) said the measure would "adversely affect" the levels of the Great Lakes and the flow of the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers. Similar bills were vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1954 and 1956. (1956 Almanac, p. 570; Weekly Report, p. 416)

ALIEN PROPERTY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- April 15, by an 8-5 vote, ordered reported a bill (S 1639) to block the acquisition or sale of former enemy property seized under the Trading with the Enemy Act "pending a final determination by the Congress of national policy with respect to the payment of American war damage claims and the disposition of alien property." S 1639 would halt the proposed sale on May 13 of the Government's stock in the General Aniline and Film Corp., the most valuable of all properties seized during World War II. A Judiciary subcommittee April 4-6 held hearings on several bills providing for disposal of property seized under the Act. (Weekly Report, p. 474)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 17 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. postponed sale of Government holdings in General Aniline and Film Corp. pending the outcome of litigation by former stockholders.

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 104, 964 and 1433) to aid depressed areas suffering chronic unemployment. (Weekly Report, p. 473)

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- W. Dudley Jewell, executive vice president, Bridgeport (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce, opposed all the programs, saying that "no amount of ouija board fumbling in Washington will pump life into a municipal corpse when the civil spirit is dead and decayed."

H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Planning Assn., said the Government had a "definite responsibility" in aiding distressed areas. He said a bill (S 964) sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) was "more realistic" than the Administration measure (S 1433).

April 15 -- Robert P. Lee, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said there were no major areas in the U.S. where as much as 12 percent of the work force was unemployed. "For a country of our size and diversity," Lee said, "this is a remarkable record... (that) stands as irrefutable evidence that a special Federal program for localized unemployment problems at a time of national prosperity is unnecessary."

Thomas Kennedy, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, said the Douglas bill was "a step in the right direction." Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) termed the Douglas bill one of the "most essential bills in the long-run development of our country." He said the Administration measure provided "too little... too late."

Al Hartnett, secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, said unemployment in depressed areas was a national problem that required "solution on the national scale." Hartnett said his union favored the Douglas bill because the Administration plan was "like throwing a 10-foot lifeline to a drowning man 20 feet away."

FINANCIAL STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- April 12 unanimously voted to conduct an investigation of the "financial condition of the United States." Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said the main focus of the investigation would be interest rates and the public debt. But he said some tax questions also would be considered in what he called "one of the broadest investigations ever undertaken by Congress." He said he hoped a report and recommendations could be made by January, 1958.

Senate approval of the Committee's action was not required, since the Committee said it intended to finance the study with the \$10,000 fixed authorization granted it in each Congress under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. (Weekly Report, p. 368)

The Finance Committee seized the initiative for the investigation amid a wrangle in Congress and the executive branch over who should undertake it. Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 13 said he thought a "joint investigation by both Committees should have been authorized, because both have legitimate areas of jurisdiction." And Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), the Banking Committee's ranking GOP member, said his Committee might "have to make its own study to protect its jurisdiction."

In earlier action, the House March 27 defeated, by a 174-225 roll-call vote, a Democratic-backed proposal to authorize the House Banking and Currency Committee to conduct the study. (Weekly Report, p. 391) President Eisenhower had asked that a citizens' commission undertake the investigation. (Weekly Report, p. 35, 99)

The resolution adopted by the Finance Committee April 12 authorized a study of the following subjects: "The revenues, bonded indebtedness and interest rates on all public obligations including contingent liabilities....

"Policies and procedures employed in the management of the public debt and the effect thereof upon credit, interest rates and the Nation's economy and welfare....

"Factors which influence the availability and distribution of credit and the interest rates thereon as they may apply to public and private debt."

NIAGARA POWER DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 512, 1037) to authorize construction of a power project at Niagara Falls by New York State. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- Brooks Lap of the Municipal Electric Utilities Assn., Bath, N.Y., and Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., supported a bill (S 512) to require the New York State Power Authority, in marketing power from the project, to give preference to counties, municipalities, New York state agencies, rural electric cooperatives and national defense agencies. Ellis said it would not be "in the public interest" to "leave the choice of a power marketing pattern within the sole discretion of the Power Authority."

April 13 -- Alex Radin of the American Public Power Assn. and Leland Olds, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, also supported S 512.

FOREIGN AID STUDY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Special Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the foreign aid program. (Weekly Report, p. 474)

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- William R. Mathews, editor and publisher of the Arizona Daily Star, said the "changed attitude" of Russia showed she had "given up all plans for many years to come to expand to the West."

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States, said: "Church people across our land are arising in support of a more dynamic program of technical cooperation and economic aid.... They will accept necessary taxes to help others if they understand what is at stake...."

Mrs. Walter H.C. Laves of Bloomington, Ind., a director of the League of Women Voters of the U.S., said "it would be one of the great ironies of history if, after pouring billions into military defense against Communist aggression, we allowed half the world's peoples to slip into the Communist orbit because we felt we could not afford the relatively small investment needed now...."

April 15 -- James Tanham, retired vice president of the Texas Co. and spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said \$801 million could be cut from the Administration's \$4.4 billion foreign aid budget for fiscal 1958. He suggested cuts of \$433 million in military aid, \$200 million in economic aid and \$168 million through better bookkeeping and "boosting efficiency."

Mrs. Charlotte Pelissier, representing the American Assn. of University Women, said Congress should agree that foreign aid "must continue at least until 1970."

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 5835, 5839) to increase postal rates. (Weekly Report, p. 421)

TESTIMONY -- April 11 -- Ex-Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) of Washington, president of McCall Corp., said the Post Office should maintain "the delicate balance" it had established "between maximum service to the public and the public's ability to pay for that service."

April 12 -- Herbert B. Brand, director of the Assn. of American Railroads' Railway Mail Transportation Division, said proposed rate increases would raise railroad postage costs by more than 30 percent, but the railroads were willing to pay their share.

April 16 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said "it is just not logical that the price of sending a letter should be immune to the inflationary factors which have driven up the cost of handling it." He said publishers had seen all of their other costs "skyrocket," and "they can and should pay more postage, too." Each class of mail, Summerfield said, should pay "a fair price for the service it receives."

Deputy Postmaster General Maurice H. Stans said his Department was "quite concerned" by April 10 testimony of David Brumbaugh, a vice president of Time, Inc., and that "it is our positive contention that we do not make a profit on the handling of Life Magazine under any theory of accounting" as Brumbaugh had charged.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 16 -- President Eisenhower signed an emergency measure (HR 6870) giving the Post Office Department an extra \$41 million for fiscal 1957. (See story, p. 478)

LABOR RACKETEERING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields. RESUMED HEARINGS -- On alleged labor racketeering. (Weekly Report, p. 430)

TESTIMONY -- April 16 -- Paul Bradshaw, former steward for Teamsters Union Local 229, Scranton, Pa., told of strong-arm tactics used against non-union Scranton employers. Bradshaw, awaiting sentence for dynamiting non-union construction, said he had not done the dynamiting but "had taken the rap" for it. Bradshaw said four union officials who had been involved in the dynamiting had been convicted but still held their union positions. They were Joseph Bartell, business agent of the Scranton Carpenters and head of the city's Building Trades Council; Anthony Bonacuse of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' local; Philip Brady of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers local; and John Durkin, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Teamsters Local 229.

Bradshaw said he made incriminating tape recordings of talks among the union officials. He said he told Scranton Mayor James T. Hanlon (D) of these on primary election day in May, 1955. He said Hanlon told him to "wait until after the election and I'll see the District Attorney and I'll see what could be done." In a telegram to the Committee, Hanlon said he denied "categorically that I ever spoke to the witness at any time about the case he testified to under oath."

April 17 -- Robert Hubshman and George Murphy, members of Teamster Local 229, and Joseph P. Malloy of Scranton all invoked the Fifth Amendment on the grounds their testimony might incriminate them. Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) ordered contempt proceedings against Hubshman.

Miss Helen Canfield, a friend of Bradshaw, described union activity in Scranton including the throwing of stench bombs into a bakery, the deflating of tires of non-union truckers and sabotage of engines. Bartell denied earlier testimony that he had threatened non-unionists. He confirmed that he had a series of arrests and convictions in his record. Brady said he had been convicted of conspiracy in the dynamiting but said he was innocent.

April 18 -- Durkin denied he had used violence to back union rulings in Scranton. He said he had not ordered a stench bomb to be thrown into a bakery as alleged in previous testimony by Bradshaw. McClellan said there was a "sharp conflict" in testimony of the Scranton witnesses.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- April 15 ordered reported three bills (S 1463, 1491 and 1492) designed to improve transportation safety. All were recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission. S 1463 would authorize the President to award medals to persons who "by extreme daring" endanger their lives in trying to save others involved in highway accidents. S 1491 would broaden the law regulating transportation of explosives to include radioactive materials, live viruses and bacteria and extend the law to cover contract and private carriers. S 1492 would increase the penalties for a wide variety of violations of safety laws by railroads and truckers. (Weekly Report, p. 413)

Committee Briefs

BUDGET CONTROLS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) April 12 told the Senate Government Operations Government Reorganization Subcommittee that figuring budget estimates on an accrued expenditures basis -- that is, on the basis of goods and services charged for during a year, whether or not they actually were paid for during that year -- would be "a major step forward toward improved fiscal control." Supporting his bill (S 434), Kennedy said it was "not a fiscal Aladdin's Lamp," but should result in "sizeable" savings by introducing more "businesslike" accounting procedures. Budget Director Percival F. Brundage, Comptroller General Joseph Campbell and Chairman J. Harold Stewart of the Second Hoover Commission's Task Force on Budget and Accounting also supported the bill. Assistant Secretary of Defense W.J. McNeil approved the bill's objectives, but opposed its implementation. (Weekly Report, p. 364)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 16 criticized an Administration proposal to increase from \$1,750,000 to \$3 million the limit on United States contributions to the International Labor Organization. Assistant Secretary of State Francis O. Wilcox told the Committee the U.S. "cannot, without grave loss," abandon ILO to "the encroachment of Communist members." He said he thought the ILO in 1957 would adopt a budget that would raise the U.S. assessment "approximately \$106,000 over our ceiling." Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins said the U.S. representatives were working with the overwhelming anti-Communist majority in ILO "to expose USSR propaganda and practices" and "to win uncommitted nations."

HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

Dr. Fred Schwarz, Australian writer and lecturer, April 16 told the House Interior and Insular Affairs Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee that Communist labor leaders in Hawaii had "potential power over the entire Hawaiian economy." He said Communist leadership in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) posed a "real danger" and a "desperately serious" situation. Mike Masaoka of the Japanese-American Citizens' League said the Communists knew "that when the chips are down the people of Hawaii, including the ILWU, will stand by their country." (Weekly Report, p. 475)

MINIMUM WAGE

Ben Blankenship, legislative director of the Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO) April 12 told the House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee the Federal wage-hour law should be extended to some 22,400 telephone switchboard operators in small exchanges. G.S. Paul, a Western Union Telegraph Co. vice president, April 16 said "thousands of agencies" would be forced to close if their exemption from the Fair Labor Standards Act was lost. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

FISCAL 1958 BUDGET CUTTING

President Eisenhower April 11 said Congress could cut \$254 million from the \$1.2 billion he requested to operate the soil bank program for fiscal 1958. Mr. Eisenhower said he was able to reduce his estimate because the number of farmers signing for benefits had fallen below expectations. The soil bank reduction would reduce fiscal 1958 budget estimates to \$71,553,000,000. (Weekly Report, p. 395)

Mr. Eisenhower April 18 told Congress how it could cut \$1,858,000,000 from his \$71.8 billion budget for fiscal 1958. In a letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Mr. Eisenhower listed the following requests for appropriations that could be postponed without serious damage to the programs involved:

- \$500 million for military aid under the Mutual Security program.
- \$200 million for military public works.
- \$254 million for the soil bank program.
- \$50 million in new spending authority for the Federal National Mortgage Assn.
- \$25 million in new spending authority for the college housing program.
- \$13 million for the Army Corps of Engineers.

In addition, the President said the House might wish to consider the possibility of withholding \$516 million for Army procurement and production. He said this would be at the expense of efficient programming and merely would postpone the request for the sum to another year. He said another possible reduction of \$300 million could be made in the amount budgeted for unexpected expenses of the Government.

The President said some of the budget cuts previously voted by the House "involved large sums that the executive branch is compelled by law to pay." "Cuts of that kind do not save money and must be later restored through supplemental appropriations unless the governing statutes are revised," he added. (Weekly Report, p. 329)

RAYBURN PLANS TAX CUT

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) April 10 said a proposed Democratic-sponsored bill would give relief to individual income tax payers beginning Jan. 1, 1958. In order to approve such a bill, Rayburn said, Congress must cut the Administration's \$71.8 billion fiscal 1958 budget enough to justify tax cuts and must have indications from the Treasury that there would be "sufficient" Federal revenue. Rayburn discussed his tax plans with Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) and Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) April 11 accused Democrats of a "vague and premature political promise of tax relief four days before income tax day." Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) April 11 said it was "entirely too early" to talk about 1958 tax cuts. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) April 11 introduced a bill (HR 6859) he said would reduce taxes for individuals and corporations by an estimated \$5 billion a year.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower April 17 told the ninth news conference of his second term that the small farmer was not getting an adequate share of income and his Administration would like to do something about it. He said experts had told him that Government payments of one kind or another currently average about \$1,000 for each farm family. He said he wants a stable farm program that can be carried out without raising new problems each year. However, he said, there was no new legislation in sight in this field at this time.

The President also said:

Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield had his complete approval in curtailing mail service the April 13 weekend when Congress held up emergency funds. (Weekly Report, p. 478)

His aides tell him bills introduced April 10 to free natural gas producers from Federal utility-type regulation (HR 6790, 6791) seem to meet the criteria he fixed in 1956 for legislation in that field. He emphasized that he had not studied the bills personally. (Weekly Report, p. 454)

When union funds are used in any way that creates scandal, it would appear to be a good idea to provide for public reports on spending of such funds. The Labor Department was watching the situation brought about by a Senate committee's disclosures of possible misuse of the funds very carefully, he added. (Weekly Report, p. 485)

The Administration's position regarding state "right-to-work" laws is that the states should look at the situation very carefully and make sure any action in the labor field does not lead to confusion.

It was too early for him to say yet whether or not he will support Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) in his bid for reelection in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 492)

He would like to see something done to keep highway billboards from marring scenic beauty, but there was some question as to the proper role of the Federal Government in the matter. (Weekly Report, p. 427)

He believed the International Labor Organization should be adequately supported; that it is a very good mechanism for supporting policies in which the United States believes. (Weekly Report, p. 485)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Scott McLeod of Iowa, a Republican, as Ambassador to Ireland; April 9.

Henry J. Taylor of Virginia, a Republican, as Ambassador to Switzerland; April 12.

William E. Dowling of Michigan, a Democrat, as a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission; April 12.

J. Sinclair Armstrong of Illinois, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Navy; April 16.

Roy R. Rubottom Jr. of Texas, a career diplomat, as an Assistant Secretary of State; April 16.

CONGRESS HAS MOUNTAIN OF WORK TO LEVEL

Congress will return from its Easter recess to a mountain of work. A survey of the status of major legislation midway in the first session of the 85th Congress shows the bulk of the issues still unresolved.

The only final action on any major legislation has been passage of President Eisenhower's Mideast Resolution and extension of existing excise and corporate taxes through June 30, 1958. A rundown of the status of major legislation as of April 18, when Congress adjourned for its Easter recess:

Major Legislation

• **AGRICULTURE** -- No replay of the 1956 debate over flexible vs. rigid price supports has occurred so far in the session or is expected. Major agriculture action has been limited to approval of drought aid (Weekly Report, p. 441) and defeat by both chambers of a plan to help corn producing areas through revision of acreage allotments and price supports. (Weekly Report, p. 442)

• **ATOMIC ENERGY** -- The Democratic 1956 platform pledged "to accelerate the domestic civilian atomic power program by the construction of a variety of demonstration prototype reactors." The 1956 Republican platform said "the Government can stimulate private enterprise to go ahead." Hearings have been held on insurance for atomic energy plants (S 715, HR 1981) but not on the Democratic proposals (S 151, HR 2154) to build demonstration reactors. In 1956, legislation to authorize Federal construction of demonstration reactors passed the Senate by a 49-40 roll-call vote but was recommitted in the House by a 203-191 roll-call vote. (1956 Almanac, p. 542; Weekly Report, p. 415)

• **BUSINESS** -- The House Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee April 4 approved a bill (HR 2143) to require firms to notify the Government before they merge. A similar measure (S 198) is pending before the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee. No hearings have been held on it. Last year an anti-merger bill passed the House but was not acted on in the Senate. (1956 Almanac, p. 523)

President Eisenhower in his Jan. 16 budget message said there should be "some relief in the tax burden affecting small business" and recommended extension of the Small Business Act. An amendment by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) March 27 to reduce taxes on small business was rejected in the Senate 33-52. His amendment was to the bill (HR 4090) extending excise and corporation taxes. (Weekly Report, p. 390) The House Select Small Business Subcommittee March 26 began hearings on bills (S 637, HR 3109) to extend the life of the Small Business Administration beyond its July 31, 1957, expiration date. No action so far in the Senate on extending SBA. (Weekly Report, p. 414)

• **CAMPAIGN SPENDING, LOBBY LAW REVISION** -- No action on either of these measures in the House or Senate. The Senate Special Committee to Investigate Political Activities, Lobbying and Campaign Contributions expects to report out separate bills by the end of May to

Status of Appropriations

Of the 12 fiscal 1958 regular appropriation bills, eight have been passed by the House as of April 19. No fiscal 1958 money bills have been reported to the Senate. Amounts requested by the President and approved by the House:

Agency	Requested	Approved
Commerce	\$ 880,983,000	\$ 653,685,060
District of Columbia		
Federal Payment	25,504,450	22,504,450
D.C. Total Budget	207,249,900	192,530,300
Executive Offices	20,921,870	16,021,370
Independent Offices	5,923,195,000	5,385,201,700
Interior	515,189,700	454,395,700
Labor-HEW	2,981,277,581	2,846,831,581
State, Justice, Judiciary	665,649,802	563,799,793
Treasury-Post Office	3,965,291,000	3,884,927,000

Two urgent deficiency requests -- money needed to run several agencies for the rest of fiscal 1957 -- have passed both chambers. The First Deficiency had requests of \$55,100,000; Congress April 18 approved \$49,790,000. A Second Deficiency request of \$382,067,500 was reduced to \$320,090,000 when approved by Congress April 16.

revise both lobby and campaign spending laws. The Senate Rules and Administration Privileges and Elections Subcommittee Feb. 3 released a voluminous report on campaign spending in the 1956 election. The Subcommittee has two bills (S 426, S 1437) to revise the Corrupt Practices Act pending before it but has not held any hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 226) The special Lobby Committee conducted extensive investigation into lobbying surrounding the natural gas bill in 1956, but has held no lobby hearings in 1957. (1956 Almanac, p. 743)

• **CIVIL RIGHTS** -- The House Judiciary Committee April 1 reported a bill (HR 6127 -- H Rept 291) to establish a bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights violations, provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General in charge of a Justice Department Civil Rights Division and to authorize the Federal Government to sue civil rights violators in civil court. The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee March 19 approved a similar bill (S 83) and sent it to the full Committee. The House version is stalled in Chairman Howard W. Smith's (D Va.) Rules Committee while the Senate one was still pending before Chairman James O. Eastland's (D Miss.) Judiciary Committee. Both Chairmen are arch foes of civil rights legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 419; 1956 Almanac, p. 458)

• **FINANCE** -- President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message Jan. 10 recommended appointment of a citizens committee to "conduct a broad national inquiry into the nature, performance and adequacy of our financial system, both in terms of its direct service to the whole economy and in terms of its function as the

mechanism through which monetary and credit policy takes effect." The House March 27 defeated, by a 174-225 roll-call vote, a Democratic-backed proposal (H Res 85) to authorize the House Banking and Currency Committee to conduct the study the President requested. (Weekly Report, p. 391) The Senate Finance Committee April 12 voted to conduct its own investigation of the "financial condition of the U.S." (Weekly Report, p. 484)

The Senate March 21 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 1451) to overhaul Federal banking laws. The legislation stemmed from an advisory panel study recommending about 200 banking law revisions. (Weekly Report, p. 387)

● **FOREIGN AID** -- Congress passed the President's Mideast Doctrine (H J Res 117) early in the session -- the House Jan. 30 and the Senate March 6. (Weekly Report, p. 297) There also were hearings on the Administration's over-all foreign program before the Special Senate Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program. But legislative action by Congress was withheld pending submission of the President's Foreign Aid Message, expected shortly after the Easter recess.

There has been no Congressional action on the President's Budget Message requests to authorize U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and in the International Atomic Energy Agency.

● **IMMIGRATION** -- President Eisenhower Jan. 31 requested "prompt action" by Congress to revise the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act) and pass emergency legislation to permit permanent residence in the U.S. of Hungarian refugees admitted on parole. Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations would raise the ceiling of immigrants entitled to come to the U.S. each year from 154,657 to 220,000. (Weekly Report, p. 147) Neither the House nor Senate has held hearings on legislation to carry out any part of the President's immigration requests.

● **LABOR** -- The 1956 Democratic platform stated that "we unequivocally advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act." The 1956 Republican platform pledged "to overhaul and improve the Taft-Hartley Act." President Eisenhower has made numerous recommendations for revisions in past years, but said March 13 that he had forgotten whether he would send a special message to Congress on Taft-Hartley in 1957. The White House April 12 said there has been no further announcement by the President on Taft-Hartley. Numerous bills concerning Taft-Hartley are pending before the House and Senate Labor Committees, but no hearings have been scheduled. (Weekly Report, p. 313)

Hearings on legislation to extend minimum wage regulations to more workers have been held by committees in both the House and Senate, but no other action has been taken. (Weekly Report, p. 485)

President Eisenhower in his Economic Report requested Congress "to enact a program of Federal assistance for developing the economic base of local areas experiencing persistent unemployment." The Administration and Democrats have submitted depressed area bills but the only action to date has been hearings on them by the Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 483) The Senate in 1956 passed depressed areas legislation by a 60-30 roll-call vote but the measure died in the House Rules Committee. (1956 Almanac, p. 517)

● **NATURAL GAS** -- Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee

and Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.), its second ranking Republican, April 10 introduced companion bills (HR 6790, 6791) to free natural gas producers from Federal public utility regulation. President Eisenhower vetoed such legislation in 1956 because of the "arrogant" lobbying surrounding it, but has recommended passage of a gas bill in 1957. Neither the House or Senate has held hearings on natural gas legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 454; 1956 Almanac, p. 469)

● **POSTAL RATES** -- President Eisenhower said in his Budget Message that "we should not let another year go by without taking the necessary action to place the Post Office on a pay-as-you-go fiscal basis." Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield seeks postage rate increases to reduce the Department's deficit, estimated at \$651 million for fiscal 1958. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has held hearings on bills (HR 5836, HR 3839) to increase postage rates but no hearings have been held by the Senate Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 484)

● **PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY** -- President Eisenhower March 29 recommended to Congressional leaders a constitutional amendment whereby the President could ask the Vice President to relieve him of his duties. The Cabinet also could declare the President disabled. The House Judiciary Special Subcommittee on the Study of Presidential Disability has completed hearings on the proposal; the Senate has scheduled for debate a resolution (S Con Res 2) to establish a Joint Committee to study the problem. (Weekly Report, p. 419; 1956 Almanac, p. 591)

● **RESOURCE PROJECTS** -- President Eisenhower in his Budget Message said "legislation is needed...to permit the Fryingpan-Arkansas multiple purpose project to proceed. I also recommend prompt action by the Congress to decide how the Niagara power project can best be developed." The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee March 21 held hearings on Fryingpan-Arkansas but there has been no action on the House side. The Senate Public Works Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee April 13 concluded hearings on Niagara (S 512, S 1037); the House has taken no action. (Weekly Report, p. 484)

● **SCHOOL AID** -- Both party platforms in 1956 pledged Federal aid for school construction and President Eisenhower has repeatedly urged school aid legislation. The House Education and Labor, General Education Subcommittee April 4 approved a five-year, \$2 billion program of Federal aid. The measure was a compromise between Democratic and Republican proposals (HR 1, HR 3986). The full Committee is slated to vote on the compromise early in May. The Senate has not scheduled hearings. (Weekly Report, p. 135)

● **STATEHOOD** -- Both the 1956 Democratic and Republican platforms pledged statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. President Eisenhower also endorsed the action in his Budget Message. The House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees have held hearings on statehood. No statehood legislation has gone to the floor for a vote in either chamber. (Weekly Report, p. 485)

● **TAXES** -- Democratic 1956 Platform: "We favor an increase in the present personal tax exemption of \$600 to a minimum of at least \$800." Republican 1956 Platform: "In so far as consistent with a balanced budget, we pledge...further reduction in taxes with particular consideration for low- and middle-income families." No action on tax cuts in either chamber. Congress March 28 extended existing corporate and excise taxes (HR 4090) through June 30, 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 390)

HISTORY, TECHNIQUES OF SENATE FILIBUSTERS

"When a Senator once takes the floor," observed Democratic Floor Leader Joseph T. Robinson (Ark.) in 1932, "nobody but Almighty God can interrupt him -- and the Lord never seems to take any notice of him." Twenty-five years later, as the Senate braced for lengthy debate on civil rights legislation, Robinson's statement seemed likely to be put to the test.

The word "filibuster" as applied to legislative obstruction is relatively new (it was derived from filibusteros, or West Indian buccaneers), but the tactics it describes are as old as parliamentary government. The United States Senate often is described as its last fortress.

The most important tool of the filibusterer is long-continued talk, for which a strong physical constitution is a prerequisite. Other techniques are dilatory motions, roll-call votes, quorum calls, points of order and appeals and the interjection of other business. Successful use of these devices calls for deft use of parliamentary procedure; Senators with less than expert knowledge are likely to rely on talk, since a parliamentary blunder could spell defeat for their cause.

As a rule, a filibuster is most likely to succeed near the end of a session, when comparatively brief obstruction can imperil all pending legislation. Before the adoption of the 20th ("Lame Duck") Amendment to the Constitution in 1933, Congress met biennially after the election and sat until March 4 of the following year; during that short session filibusters were an almost routine occurrence. In mid-session, a filibuster may be successful if urgent legislation is delayed by the obstruction or if the filibuster has a sufficiently large number of Senators participating and is well organized to continue indefinitely.

Techniques Against Filibusters

Two major techniques are employed against the filibuster. The most spectacular, and probably least effective, is the use of prolonged sessions to break the strength of the obstructionists. The second technique is strict observance of existing Senate rules. Widely ignored rules provide that a speaker must stand, rather than sit or walk about; permit the presiding officer to take a Senator "off his feet" for using unparliamentary language; require that business intervene between quorum calls; and prohibit reading of his speeches or other material by a clerk without Senate consent. The chair also may rule strictly against dilatory motions and points of order raised from the floor. Finally, a Senator may be refused an opportunity to speak more than twice on a subject in any one day (a legislative day may spread over several calendar days if the Senate recesses rather than adjourns) "without leave of the Senate."

The Senate's ultimate check on the filibuster is the provision for cloture, or limitation of debate, contained in Rule 22 of its Standing Rules. The original Rule 22 was adopted in 1917 following a furore over the "talking to death" in the Senate of a proposal by President Woodrow Wilson for arming American merchant ships before U.S. entry into World War I. The 1917 rule required only the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to

Senate Cloture Rule

Following are brief descriptions of the existing Senate rule on limitation of debate and principal proposals to change it:

- **EXISTING RULE 22** -- Permits limitation of debate by two-thirds of the Senate membership (64 Senators) two days after a petition has been submitted by 16 Senators. Thereafter debate is limited to one hour for each Senator. Cloture cannot be applied to a proposal to change the rules.

- **KNOWLAND-JOHNSON PROPOSAL (S Res 30)** -- Would permit limitation of debate by two-thirds of those present and voting and make cloture applicable to attempts to change the rules. However, it also would provide that "the rules of the Senate shall continue from one Congress to the next Congress unless they are changed as provided in these rules."

- **DOUGLAS PROPOSAL (S Res 17)** -- Would permit limitation of debate by two-thirds of those present and voting two days after a petition had been submitted by 16 Senators, or by a majority of Senate membership after 15 days. Cloture would be applicable to "any measure, motion or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business." This would include rules change proposals.

invoke cloture. But in 1949, during a parliamentary battle preceding scheduled consideration of Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation, cloture was made more difficult by raising the necessary number of votes to the present two-thirds of the entire Senate membership (64 Senators). Attempts to amend the rules to make cloture easier were unsuccessful in 1953 and 1957.

Since the adoption of Rule 22 in 1917, there have been 22 cloture votes, of which only four succeeded: Versailles Treaty, 1919; World Court, 1926; branch banking, 1927; and prohibition reorganization, 1927. Of the 22 cloture votes, eight have dealt with so-called civil rights issues. All these have occurred since 1938, and none has been successful. The civil rights cloture votes:

Issue	Date	Yeas	Nays	Yeas Needed
FEPC	July 12, 1950	55	33	64
FEPC	May 19, 1950	52	32	64
Anti-poll tax	July 31, 1946	39	33	48
FEPC	Feb. 9, 1946	48	36	56
Anti-poll tax	May 15, 1944	36	44	54
Anti-poll tax	Nov. 23, 1942	37	41	52
Anti-lynching	Feb. 16, 1938	42	46	59
Anti-lynching	Jan. 27, 1938	37	51	59

Only once during the Eisenhower Administration has there been an attempt to invoke cloture under Rule 22. The Senate July 26, 1954, rejected, by a 44-42 vote, a motion to bring debate to a close on a bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act. The bill finally was passed after 180 hours of debate and acceptance of 13 amendments.

FILIBUSTER PROVIDES LONG AND COLORFUL SENATE MOMENTS

Whether the filibuster is an instrument of minority rule, as its critics charge, or a weapon against majority oppression, as its defenders maintain, certainly it has provided some of the most colorful hours in Senate history -- and also some of the longest.

The characteristic dignity and courtesy of the early Senate was broken by the brief career (1825-27) in that body of John Randolph, an eccentric and vitriolic Virginian who also served for many years in the House. As a Senator, Randolph was famous for a series of lengthy tirades that brought charges of madness and drunkenness upon him and cries of disgrace upon the Senate itself. But in general his one-man show was not taken seriously by either his colleagues or the public.

The first notable Senate filibuster occurred in 1841, when dissident Senators held the floor for 10 days in opposition to a bill to remove the Senate printers. Occasional filibusters marked the next 40 years, but the real heyday of filibustering occurred in the last two decades of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th. Beginning in 1908, efforts to strengthen controls against parliamentary obstruction gradually have led to its decline.

Following are highlights of some Senate filibusters:

- 1841 -- A Whig move to reestablish the Bank of the United States was opposed unsuccessfully by a two-week July filibuster. Henry Clay said the tactics of the minority would "lead to the inference that embarrassment and delay were the objects aimed at," and he threatened a cloture rule to curb them. Unabashed, the filibusterers invited Clay to "make his arrangements at his boarding House for the Winter" and warned that they would resort to "any possible extremity" to prevent restriction of debate.

- 1846 -- A filibuster against the Oregon Bill lasted for two months. The measure finally came to a vote through use, apparently for the first time, of the unanimous consent agreement -- a device still used to speed action on a particular piece of legislation.

- 1880 -- An evenly divided Senate debated a measure to reorganize the chamber from March 24 to May 16, when two Republican Senators resigned, giving the Democrats a majority. During this period 26 days were devoted to outright obstruction.

- 1890 -- A bill to provide Federal aid to education sponsored by Henry W. Blair (R N.H.) was filibustered from Feb. 5 to March 20 by Blair himself in an effort to get sufficient support for passage. Believing he had won the requisite strength, Blair permitted the bill to come to a vote, but two Senators at the last minute decided to vote against it. The bill was defeated, 31-37, with Blair himself voting nay in order to be eligible to move reconsideration. It never was revived.

- 1890 -- A filibuster against the Lodge "Force Bill" lasted intermittently from Dec. 2 to Jan. 26, 1891. The bill would have established Federal supervision over polling places at national elections to prevent exclusion of Negro voters in southern states. After seven weeks of debate, the bill's supporters tried to put through a rule for majority cloture. When this failed, the Senate was held in continuous session for four days and nights in an effort to exhaust the filibusterers. Eventually, after 33 days of actual obstruction, the bill was dropped to permit enactment of vital appropriation bills before the 51st Congress expired March 3, 1891. During the debate, West Virginia

Democrat C. J. Faulkner nominally held the floor for 11½ hours, although for nearly eight hours of that time he was relieved of the necessity of speaking through the absence of a quorum.

- 1893 -- A filibuster against repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman Act lasted from Aug. 29 to Oct. 24. After 46 days of actual filibuster and 13 continuous day-and-night sittings, the repealer was passed Oct. 30 and sent to the President. The minority used all the weapons in the filibuster arsenal -- dilatory motions, roll-call votes and quorum calls, in addition to talk. (A new record for talk was set by Populist Sen. William V. Allen of Nebraska who held the floor, with interruptions, for 14 hours.)

The filibuster is described by Franklin L. Burdette in his book "Filibustering in the Senate." "A Senator would rise solemnly to make a trivial motion and demand the yeas and nays. Duly seconded, the request would result in calling the roll for a vote, when obstructionists, including perhaps the Senator who made the motion, would remain silent when their names were called. Less than half the Senate answering to the roll call, the presiding officer would announce that no quorum was present, though a quorum sat within plain sight of everyone. But, as no quorum had responded upon a roll-call vote, the roll would be called again merely to determine whether Senators were present. This time Senators would answer; a quorum. Once more a roll-call vote would elicit only a few responses; no quorum. Another call for those present; a quorum. But no quorum answered upon a vote. And so on, hour after hour, ending only when the vexed majority could bring in enough of their own forces to produce a quorum upon a vote and thus break the deadlock."

- 1897 -- During a mild filibuster on a naval appropriation bill, the chair ruled that a quorum call could not be ordered unless business had intervened since the last quorum call.

- 1901 -- Republican Sen. Thomas H. Carter of Montana, retiring from the Senate in a few hours, filibustered against a "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill from the night of March 3 until the Senate adjourned sine die at noon March 4. The bill was a raid on the Treasury, Carter said, and he was performing a "public service" in preventing it from becoming law. He readily yielded for other business, but resumed his item-by-item denunciation of the bill whenever necessary. No determined effort was made to stop him, and the bill died.

- 1902-3 -- Republican Sen. Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Chairman of the Territories Committee and an opponent of statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, led a filibuster against an omnibus statehood bill. Taking advantage of a custom that no vote should be taken on a measure in the absence of the chairman of the committee that had handled it, Beveridge hid for days in the Washington home of Gifford Pinchot and later slipped away to Atlantic City. The bill ultimately was abandoned.

- 1903 -- Democratic Sen. B.R. ("Pitchfork Ben") Tillman of South Carolina filibustered against an appropriation bill until an item for payment of war claims to his state was restored. The item was replaced in the bill after Tillman threatened to read Byron's "Childe Harold" and other poems into the record until his colleagues surrendered from boredom.

Obstruction Curbs

• 1908 -- A bitter two-day filibuster against the conference report on the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill brought the first significant steps to curb obstruction. Republican Sen. Robert M. LaFollette Sr. of Wisconsin held the floor for 18 hours and 23 minutes, a record that stood until 1938, but he was interrupted by 29 quorum calls and three roll calls on questions of order. LaFollette fortified himself periodically with egg-nogs from the Senate restaurant. According to Burdette, one egg-nog which LaFollette rejected as doped, later was found to contain a fatal dose of ptomaine. No charge of a deliberate poisoning attempt ever was made.

The filibusterers' cause finally was lost when blind Sen. Thomas P. Gore (D Okla.) yielded the floor after learning that Sen. William J. ("Gumshoe Bill") Stone (D Mo.), who was scheduled to relieve him, was in the chamber. But Stone had been called to the cloakroom, and the blind Gore surrendered the floor. The conference report was approved on a hastily demanded roll call.

Three important curbs on filibustering resulted from the 1908 filibuster. They were rulings that (1) the chair could count a quorum if enough Senators were present, even if they did not answer to their names; (2) debate did not count as business for the purpose of deciding if a quorum call was in order; and (3) Senators could be prevented from speaking more than twice on the same subject in one day.

• 1915 -- During a successful filibuster against President Wilson's Ship Purchase Bill, Sen. Reed Smoot (R Utah) spoke for 11 hours and 35 minutes without relief and without deviating from the subject. After almost a month of obstruction, seven Democrats who thought the filibuster should give way to other important legislation joined the Republicans to move that the bill be recommitted. "Regular" Democrats then staged a five-day reverse filibuster until they regained control of the chamber. The Republican filibuster then was renewed. A Democratic cloture motion was blocked, and the bill finally was dropped.

• 1917 -- The talking to death of the Administration's armed neutrality bill by a 12-man bloc in the closing days of the 64th Congress led President Wilson to issue his famous pronouncement that "a little group of wilful men... have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible." As a result of this experience, Wilson demanded and got the cloture rule which still exists in a slightly different form. But all the obstruction did not come from the GOP side of the aisle. On the last day of the session, the Democrats, realizing that the armed neutrality bill was doomed, staged their own filibuster and kept an outraged LaFollette from being able to speak against the bill before crowded Senate galleries.

• 1934 -- In the closing hours of the session, Sen. Huey Long (D La.) successfully forced adoption of a conference report on a farmers' bankruptcy bill. The original copy of the conference report had been lost before it could be presented to the Senate. Long filibustered with the avowed intention of blocking last-minute legislation unless the report was found.

• 1935 -- The most famous of Long's filibusters was staged on an amendment to extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The "Kingfish" spoke for 15½ hours, a record for the time. He entertained his colleagues with mouth watering descriptions of southern "pot likker," turnip greens and corn bread.

• 1938 -- During a successful 29-day filibuster against an anti-lynching bill, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) spoke for 25 hours, intermittently, over six days.

Senate Arrests

• 1942 -- During debate on anti-poll tax legislation, a quorum could not be mustered and the business of the Senate halted. The Sergeant at Arms was directed to "request the attendance of absent Senators," and at length 44 Senators -- five short of a quorum -- appeared. He then was directed to "compel the attendance" of absent Members. "After some delay," the Congressional Record reports, he said 43 Senators were out of town and eight others were in Washington but could not be located. The exasperated Senate finally ordered him to "execute warrants of arrest" upon absent Senators. He was saved from this embarrassing duty by the timely appearance of five Senators to complete the quorum. (The Sergeant at Arms has not always been so fortunate; during debate on the Lower Colorado project in 1927, several infuriated Senators actually were brought into the chamber under arrest.)

• 1947 -- A filibuster to delay a vote on overriding President Harry S. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Bill induced Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho), a former tent show performer, to expound for 8½ hours on fishing, baptism, Wall Street and his children.

• 1953 -- In one of the longest debates on record, the Senate debated the "tidelands" offshore oil bill from April 1 to May 5. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), then an Independent, established a new record for the longest single speech -- 22 hours and 26 minutes.

Obstruction in the House

Filibustering tactics were employed in the House of Representatives long before they first disrupted the decorum of the Senate (the first legislative use of the word in the U.S. is said to have occurred in the House in 1853), but the unwieldy size of the lower chamber's membership quickly led to various curbs on debate.

The "previous question" motion, first adopted in 1789, has been used since 1811 to close debate and bring the matter under consideration to an immediate vote. Under a rule adopted in 1798, House Members are permitted to speak only once on a subject in general debate; since 1841, they have been limited to one hour. Since 1847, debate on amendments has been limited to five minutes for each side; and since 1880, a rule of relevancy has been enforced by the Speaker.

Still, dilatory tactics -- chiefly repeated quorum calls -- are possible, though the Speaker may decline to entertain dilatory motions. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) July 25, 1949, told the House that "since the present Speaker has occupied the Chair he has yet to hold a motion to be dilatory, and will not until it becomes obvious to everybody that dilatory tactics are being indulged in and that a filibuster is being conducted." Rayburn's office reports no record of his ever having used this power.

For Further Details

1957 Senate action on rules change proposal, Weekly Report, p. 38; 1953 action, 1953 Almanac, p. 313; 1949 rules change, 1949 Almanac, p. 583; 1953 "tidelands" debate, 1953 Almanac, p. 393; 1954 atomic energy filibuster, 1954 Almanac, p. 540.

REPUBLICAN STRATEGY MEETING

National and Midwest Republican leaders met April 11-13 in Omaha, Neb., for the first of six regional conferences on party matters, current domestic and international issues and plans for the 1958 Congressional election campaign. Attending the conference were delegates from Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn said Omaha was selected for the first conference because of the importance of the farm vote for 1958 Congressional control. Calling the Midwest the "battleground of 1958," Alcorn said the GOP was "worried" over 1956 losses in the Midwest. He said the Republicans hoped to recapture seats in South Dakota's 1st District, Kansas' 5th and Iowa's 6th. Alcorn said there were six marginal seats (won by less than 5 percent of the vote) that would be difficult to hold and six similarly held by Democrats which "we think are attainable." The GOP believed it could hold three Senate seats which come up for election in 1958, he added.

Alcorn said the 1958 campaign, "underway as of now," was the earliest start on an off-year election drive ever undertaken by a major party. Alcorn said the conference was a "tremendously significant" start toward learning what the voters thought about various Government programs. He said although many divergent views were expressed by delegates, party unity did not suffer.

The conference called for a reduction in President Eisenhower's budget, expressed dissatisfaction with administration of the farm program and opposition to Federal aid to education. Delegates generally endorsed Mr. Eisenhower's peace efforts, national defense program, civil rights proposals and farm policy except for its administration.

President Eisenhower, in a telephoned talk to the conference, endorsed the regional conferences, and told delegates the GOP's "never-ending task is to make our party responsive to the needs and aspirations of all the people. ...I know...you are on the right track with this early beginning of the campaign...."

EISENHOWER SUPPORT

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) April 15 said he would welcome President Eisenhower's support in his 1958 reelection campaign. Malone added "if he (Eisenhower) were running again tomorrow, I'd be for him."

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) April 16 said he "assumes" he will have support of President Eisenhower in his bid for reelection in 1958. He said he knew of "no reason why he (Eisenhower) shouldn't. I'm a Republican." Jenner said he did not think his criticism of Mr. Eisenhower's foreign policies should result in opposition in his reelection campaign.

Mr. Eisenhower, in an Oct. 12, 1956, news conference, said Sens. Malone, Jenner and Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) did not agree with him in many things and he couldn't "look to them for help." (Weekly Report, p. 20)

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) April 5 said it would be helpful if Sen. William F. Knowland (R) resigned before the end of his term so that the Republican candidate for his seat could be appointed and run as the incumbent. Knowland Jan. 7 announced he would not be a candidate for reelection to the Senate when his current term expires in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 61).... Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R) April 5 said California should select Senatorial candidates on the basis of their ability, not because of their geographical residence. Knowland is from the northern area of the state, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R) is from the south. Hillings is a southern California resident.

INDIANA -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler April 13 said he would decide next Spring about running for the Indiana Democratic Senatorial nomination in 1958. Sen. William E. Jenner (R) is expected to seek renomination by the 1958 GOP state convention.

MISSOURI -- H. Kenneth Wangelin, GOP state chairman, April 10 declined to accept proposals on patronage and financial matters offered by Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn at a meeting of dissident factions to the state Republican party. Alcorn's proposals, agreed to by GOP National Committeeman Elroy Bromwich, would have taken the balance of power from the state committee and given it to a faction headed by Bromwich. Bromwich supported Presidential Disarmament Adviser Harold E. Stassen's 1956 unsuccessful effort to replace Vice President Richard M. Nixon as Mr. Eisenhower's running mate. Wangelin supported Nixon for the GOP Vice Presidential nomination. Former GOP State Chairman Grover W. Dalton of Poplar Bluff April 15 accused Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R), aligned with the Bromwich faction, of interfering with state party affairs outside his district. Curtis had charged Barak T. Mattingly of St. Louis, former national committeeman and a leader of the Wangelin faction, with trying to confuse efforts to bring harmony to the Missouri Republicans. John J. McAtee, chairman of the Republican central committee of St. Louis County, April 14 urged Bromwich to resign as national committeeman.

NEW JERSEY -- State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, 37, defeated State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr. in the April 16 New Jersey GOP gubernatorial primary. Forbes, who carried 14 of the state's 21 counties, led Dumont with 213,528 votes to 124,902, with returns from 4,186 of 4,213 districts. (Weekly Report, p. 176).... Gov. Robert B. Meyner, the Democratic incumbent, was unopposed for renomination to a second four-year term.

Assemblyman Milton W. Glenn (R) of Margate and Joseph G. Hancock (D) of Cumberland County were unopposed for the nominations from the 2nd Congressional District seat made vacant by the Dec. 26, 1956, death of Rep. T. Millet Hand (R).

Pressure Points

LABOR

David B. Charnay of Allied Public Relations Associates of New York April 12 described a \$200,000 a year public relations program for the International Union of Teamsters (AFL-CIO). The program, if approved by the Teamsters convention, would extend for five years. The Teamsters executive board April 16 at Galveston, Texas, charged the AFL-CIO with acting illegally in suspending Teamsters President Dave Beck and unfairly in its call for hearings on charges the Union is racketeer-dominated. (Weekly Report, p. 430)

The United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) convention April 11 voted to raise President Walter P. Reuther's salary from \$18,000 to \$22,000 a year. (Weekly Report, p. 461)

FARM BUREAU URGES BUDGET CUTS

The American Farm Bureau Federation April 15 said it wanted the fiscal 1958 budget cut by \$6.2 billion. Reductions of \$2 billion each were urged in funds for military defense and foreign military and economic aid; cuts of \$299 million from the Agriculture Department, \$148 million from Health, Education and Welfare, \$538 million from Independent Offices, \$451 million from Federal aid for schools and \$500 million from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. (Weekly Report, p. 361)

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-one registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between April 5-11, 1957. Registrants filing indicated an interest in farm, tariff, sports and labor legislation. Two ex-Representatives, James M. Barnes (D Ill. 1939-1943) and Harold O. Lovre (R S.D. 1949-1957), filed under the Act. Barnes registered for the National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees and Lovre filed for the American Trucking Assns. Inc. and the National Milk Producers Federation.

Registrants are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed.

Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- American Trucking Assns. Inc., 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Ex-Rep. HAROLD O. LOVRE (R S.D. 1949-1957), 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest to motor carriers in the U.S."

Compensation -- \$200 monthly.

Expenses -- \$100 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- See National Milk Producers' Federation below.

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Associated General Contractors of America Inc., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM E. DUNN, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Compensation -- \$600 (1st quarter of 1957).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn., P.O. Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

Registrant -- ARTHUR Y. LLOYD, 1507 M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting tobacco."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 110 N. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- SELVAGE & LEE INC., public relations firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/57.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the Chicago Mercantile Exchange."

Compensation -- \$5,000 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers (1948 Almanac, p. 427); New York Cotton Exchange (1950 Almanac, p. 774); Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn. (1951 Almanac, p. 696); New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange (1951 Almanac, p. 699); 1954 Almanac, p. 689); Carpet Institute (1951 Almanac, p. 681); Cooperative Food Distributors of America, National Assn. of Food Chains, National Assn. of Retail Grocers, Super Market Institute (1952 Almanac, p. 438).

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- CLASSROOM PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS ASSN., 38 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. Filed 4/9/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting the publication of classroom and Sunday school periodicals including postal rate legislation."

Expenses -- \$625 monthly retainer.

1. Registrant -- DONALD M. COUNIHAN, law firm of Carretta & Counihan, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/9/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer and registrant above.

Compensation -- \$625 monthly retainer.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same organization and Harnischfeger Corp. (1950 Almanac, p. 777); American Corn Millers Federation (1956 Almanac, p. 667).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., World Trade Center, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- THOMAS D. BLAKE, public relations, 4664 Reservoir Rd., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to S 1598 and HR 5837 which would impose quotas on imports of hardwood plywood."

Compensation -- \$450 monthly retainer.

Previous Registration -- U.S. Cuban Sugar Council (1955 Almanac, p. 696).

Pressures - 2

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Football League, 1 Bala Ave., Bala Cynwyd, Pa.

1. Registrant -- BERT BELL, commissioner, 1 Bala Ave., Bala Cynwyd, Pa. Filed 4/10/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all legislation affecting professional football such as HR 5383, a bill to exempt certain professional sports enterprises from the antitrust laws."

2. Registrant -- CLINTON M. HESTER, lawyer, Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/5/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Bell above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Pacific Northwest Power Co., prospective generating company, P.O. Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.

Registrant -- JOHN J. BURKE, president, 1062 W. Platinum, Butte, Montana. Filed 4/8/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the Pacific Northwest Power Co."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Tufted Textile Manufacturers Assn., Dalton, Ga.

Registrant -- HENRY C. BALL, executive vice president, Dalton, Ga. Filed 4/5/57.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to HR 3751, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide a revised rate of duty on certain jute fabrics and "interested generally in any proposed legislation affecting the manufacturers of tufted textiles."

Farm Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American Assn. of Nurserymen, 635 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ELLIS E. MEREDITH, administrative assistant, 635 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation directly affecting the nursery industry."

● **EMPLOYER** -- The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, National Farmers Union, 1404 New York Ave., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD C. SHIPMAN, legislative assistant, 1404 New York Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Coincides with that of employer."

Compensation -- \$5,400 annually.
Expenses -- \$50 monthly.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts, Elliston, Va.

Registrant -- GILBERT COX, Elliston, Va. Filed 4/9/57.

Legislative Interest -- "That of employer."

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Ex-Rep. HAROLD O. LOVRE (R S.D. 1949-1957), Bowen Bldg., 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to produce and market milk."

Compensation -- \$800 annually.

Previous Registration -- See American Trucking Assns. above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assn., 777 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BERNARD J. IMMING, secretary, 777 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/10/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the marketing and distribution of fresh fruit and vegetables directly or indirectly."

Compensation -- \$15,000 annually.

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- J. AUSTIN LATIMER, lawyer, Suite 1138, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/5/57.

Previous Registration -- National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S. (1954 Almanac, p. 705).

Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL-CIO), 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- JAMES H. MCKENZIE, state legislative representative, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/8/57.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 4353 and S 1313, bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, Unemployment Insurance and Tax Act; HR 5551, to exclude from taxable income taxes imposed on employees under the railroad retirement, social security and civil service retirement systems; HR 6484 and S 1729, bills to provide safety for track motor cars; and all bills affecting labor and railway employees in particular."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.), 401 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- J.S. BRITTINGHAM, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "favorable amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act, Railroad Unemployment Compensation Act and other railroad labor legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for the same organization (1953 Almanac, p. 600).

2. Registrant -- W.E. SKINNER, 401 Third St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/11/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Brittingham above.

Previous Registrations -- Same as Brittingham above.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees (Ind.), 1625 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Ex-Rep. JAMES M. BARNES (D Ill. 1939-43) & THURMAN HILL, law firm, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/5/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to protect and improve the interest of the retired civil service employees."

Compensation -- \$500 monthly (for five months beginning Feb. 1957).

Previous Registrations -- Barnes registered for the Reciprocal Inter-insurer's Federal Tax Committee (1955 Almanac, p. 693); Hill registered for the Kansas Independent Oil & Gas Assn. (1950 Almanac, p. 776).

WHO'S FOR, AGAINST U.S. SCHOOL AID?

Pressures have been increasing for and against Federal aid for education since it became a leading issue in post World War II days. These pressures currently are reaching a peak as the House Education and Labor General Education Subcommittee prepares to approve a school aid bill. Following are the major groups currently exerting pressures on Congress on this issue and their claimed memberships. (Organizations with an asterisk (*) are registered under the lobby law; those with double asterisks (**) have registered lobbyists working for them but are not registered as an organization.)

Against Federal School Aid

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., -- 3,100 local and state chambers of commerce and trade organizations representing 1.7 million businessmen and women -- has been spearheading the drive against the Federal school bill. John R. Miles, education department manager for the Chamber, March 20 said the organization's drive is two-pronged: to whip up opposition to Federal aid for school construction and to prod states into solving their own school problems. Miles said the Chamber has discussed overall strategy for defeating the bill with these organizations:

**American Farm Bureau Federation -- 1,623,222 members of state farm bureau federations and state agriculture associations.

**American Legion -- 2.8 million veterans of World War I, II and Korea.

**American Medical Assn. -- 150,000 doctors.

**Investment Bankers Assn. of America -- 799 investment houses and banks.

**National Assn. of Manufacturers -- 21,500 manufacturing firms in the U.S. Each company comprises a single member since usually only one representative from each firm attends NAM meetings.

*National Assn. of Real Estate Boards -- 58,000 realtors.

Several groups, not included in the Chamber's overall federation of organizations opposed to the school bill, testified against Federal aid to education:

Defenders of the American Constitution -- Founded in 1953 to "defend the Constitution of the U.S.;" no membership total available.

For More Details

For the conclusion of House subcommittee hearings on Federal school aid, Weekly Report, p. 336. The major Democratic and Republican school aid proposals for 1957 are compared on p. 135. Action in the 84th Congress on school aid is detailed in the 1956 Almanac, p. 411. The background on Federal school aid since 1787 is given in the 1955 Almanac, p. 265.

*National Economic Council -- 2,000 members pledged "to preserve private enterprise and American independence."

National Conference of State Taxpayers Assns. -- organizations in 37 states and Hawaii.

**Southern States Industrial Council -- 2,000 business and industrial firms in 16 southern states.

For Federal School Aid

The AFL-CIO and the National Education Assn. are the chief proponents of Federal school aid. The AFL-CIO besides its own work, said it heads a Conference on Federal Aid to Education that includes all the groups listed below except for the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. (Miss Sally Butler of the General Federation of Women's Clubs -- 5.5 million U.S. members -- said her group attended the Conference's first meeting but has not taken a stand for or against Federal aid for school construction.) The groups that have taken a stand for Federal aid:

American Assn. of School Administrators -- 9,200 members of the National Assn. of Education who have served as administrative officials in the education field.

American Assn. of University Professors -- 37,000.

*American Assn. of University Women -- 136,738 women who hold degrees from 356 colleges and universities approved for AAUW membership.

**AFL-CIO -- 15 million persons in 138 national and international unions.

American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) -- 50,000 classroom teachers.

American Home Economics Assn. -- 24,000 home economists.

*American Institute of Architects -- 10,700 registered architects.

**American Library Assn. -- 20,000 persons and libraries.

**American Parents Committee -- 400 members working "for more and better schools and for adequate health and welfare services for the Nation's children."

*American Veterans Committee -- 25,000 veterans of World War I, II and Korea.

American Veterans of World War II and Korea -- 125,000 veterans who served between 1940 and 1955.

**American Vocational Assn. -- 32,000 persons interested in vocational education.

**Americans for Democratic Action -- 39,000 persons interested in "restoring the influence of liberalism in the national and international policies of the U.S."

**Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) -- 210,708 railroad train conductors, flagmen, brakemen, baggagemen, dining car stewards, switchmen, car retarder operators, yard masters and intercity bus operators.

*Cooperative League of the USA -- 20 cooperative organizations.

Council of Chief State School Officers -- 53 state school officials.

International Assn. for Childhood Education -- 81,000 teachers and other persons interested in the "education and well-being of children."

**Jewish War Veterans -- 45,000.

**National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People -- 300,000 members (NAACP says it favors Federal aid only if none of it goes to racially segregated schools).

National Assn. of Social Workers -- 20,000 graduates of any professional school of social work accredited by the Council on Social Work Education.

National Child Labor Committee -- 13,000 persons against child labor.

**National Congress of Parents and Teachers -- 10-, 130,000 parents and teachers in 42,000 Parent-Teacher Assns.

**National Consumers League -- 10,000 persons joined in an effort "to awaken consumers' interest in their responsibility for conditions under which goods are made and distributed, and through investigation, education and legislation, to promote fair labor standards."

**National Council of Jewish Women -- 107,000 Jewish women in 240 communities.

**National Education Assn. -- 659,190 teachers and school administrators.

**National Farmers' Union -- 274,119 farm families.

National Jewish Welfare Board -- 350 Jewish community centers and Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Assns.

National School Boards Assn. -- 43 state school boards.

**Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.) -- 35,000 conductors and brakemen.

**Railway Labor Executives' Assn. -- 22 chief executive officers of railway labor organizations.

**Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice -- 400 Unitarians united for legislative and social action.

**United Mine Workers (Ind.) -- 600,000.

Lobbying Activity, Outlook

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. has been conducting the most vigorous campaign of any group for or against Federal aid to education. The National Education Assn. and the AFL-CIO appear to be most active of those fighting for school aid. All major organizations involved in the campaign have urged members to write their Congressmen.

The Chamber has laid heavy emphasis on the contention that there is no classroom shortage that states and municipalities cannot meet on their own.

A spokesman for the National Education Assn. said that most of its lobbying work has been directed at trying to neutralize the Chamber's claims, especially in regard to its statistics about classroom construction.

In its regular news letter, NEA said: "Those best informed about the shortage of classrooms are the teachers who have been assigned to church basements, stores and auditoriums -- backed by the parents of students who attend school on half-day sessions. Letters to Members of Congress, describing these shortages, will be very helpful...."

Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), who as head of the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation directs the union's lobbying activities, said the AFL-

On Balance

Major proponents of Federal school aid outnumber major opponents of school aid by almost 5-1, as the following grouping of organizations and their claimed memberships shows. The various educational groups were not counted individually since many of their members also belong to the National Education Assn. Spokesmen for the American Medical Assn. and National Assn. of Real Estate Boards said they had consulted with the Chamber of Commerce on school legislation, but had not taken stands as organizations on the issue.

Pro

EDUCATION GROUPS	
National Education Assn.	659,190
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	10,130,000
	10,789,190
FARM GROUPS	
National Farmers' Union	274,119
LABOR GROUPS	
AFL-CIO	15,000,000
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	210,708
Order of Railway Conductors	35,000
United Mine Workers	600,000
	15,845,708
VETERANS' GROUPS	
American Veterans Committee	25,000
American Veterans of World War II and Korea	125,000
Jewish War Veterans	45,000
	195,000
● Total for school aid	27,104,017

Con

BUSINESS GROUPS	
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	1,700,000
National Assn. of Manufacturers	21,500
National Economic Council	2,000
Southern States Industrial Council	2,000
	1,725,500
FARM GROUPS	
American Farm Bureau Federation	1,623,222
VETERANS' GROUPS	
American Legion	2,800,000
● Total against school aid	6,148,722

CIO will concentrate on getting its 15 million workers to write their Congressmen in support of school aid.

Lobbyists for the Chamber, NEA and AFL-CIO agreed that Federal aid for education had about a 50-50 chance of becoming law. The two major obstacles to passage of a school bill as they see it: emphasis on cutting Federal spending and the threat of a segregation amendment to deny money to segregated schools.

Lobbyists against Federal aid generally conceded that the commitments of both the Democratic and Republican parties and President Eisenhower to extend Federal aid to education gave the legislation at least a 50-50 chance, regardless of their own lobbying campaigns.



CONGRESS LACKS FIRM ATTITUDE ON SPORTS LAWS

Congress has adopted a wait-and-see attitude on the question of whether all professional sports should be subject to the antitrust laws. The question broke into the limelight Feb. 25 when the Supreme Court ruled that football was subject to Federal antitrust laws. The decision touched off a furor over why football should be covered by the laws while baseball, basketball and hockey remained exempt.

Congressional Quarterly polled Congress in order to get an indication of how Senators and Congressmen generally felt about sports and antitrust laws. The results:

- 62 said they were undecided on whether all professional sports should be subject to antitrust laws.
- 43 said all professional sports should be subject to antitrust laws.
- 29 said all professional sports should be exempted from antitrust laws.
- 12 said just football and baseball should be exempted.
- 1 said just baseball should be exempted.

The CQ questionnaires provided space for individual comments. Some typical ones:

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "Keep the Government out."

Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) -- Favored putting all sports under antitrust laws because "the step will force the owners to establish a new system which will give more adequate protection and fuller opportunity to the players."

Rep. Jackson E. Betts (R Ohio) -- "I think that there should be one area in American life beyond the scope of Federal snooping. I think that sports have enough high-minded men to run their business, if it is a business, in a respectable manner."

The Congressmen were asked on the questionnaires to indicate whether they played varsity sports in either high school or college. Their replies failed to show any relationship between their sports background and their attitude on the issue.

Of the 43 who favored putting all professional sports under antitrust laws, 25 were high school or college lettermen. Of the 29 who wanted professional sports exempted from the laws, 17 were lettermen.

Legal Background

The Supreme Court has been asked repeatedly to decide whether sports were a business subject to Federal antitrust laws. Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act (26 Stat 209, 15 USC) are those frequently cited in suits against professional sports:

- "Sec. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states...is hereby declared to be illegal."
- "Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states...shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor...."

Supreme Court rulings on the issue:

1922 -- The Supreme Court May 29 opened the original umbrella over professional baseball in *Federal Baseball Club v. National League* (259 US 200). Federal charged that the National League destroyed the Federal League by buying up its clubs or inducing them to leave the league. In the majority Supreme Court opinion, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "The business is giving exhibitions of baseball which are purely state affairs. It is true that in order to attain for these exhibitions the great popularity that they have achieved, competitions must be arranged between clubs from different cities and states. But the fact that...the Leagues must induce free persons to cross state lines and must arrange and pay for their doing so is not enough to change the character of the business.... The transport is a mere incident, not the essential thing. That to which it is incident, the exhibition, although made for money would not be called trade or commerce in the commonly accepted use of those words. As it is put by the defendants (National League), personal effort, not related to production, is not a subject of commerce. That which in its consummation is not commerce does not become commerce among the states because the transportation that we have mentioned takes place.... A firm of lawyers sending out a member to argue a case, or the Chautauqua lecture bureau sending out lecturers, does not engage in such commerce because the lawyer or lecturer goes to another state. If we are right, the plaintiff's business (baseball) is to be described in the same way and the restrictions by contract that prevented the plaintiff from getting players to break their bargains and the other conduct charged against the defendants were not an interference with commerce among the states."

1953 -- George Toolson, New York Yankee farm team player, sued the Yankees on grounds they had blacklisted him after he refused to report to a minor league club. The Nov. 9 decision by the Court (per curiam) said: "In *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. National League of Professional Baseball Clubs*, this Court held that the business of providing public baseball games for profit between clubs of professional baseball players was not within the scope of the Federal antitrust laws. Congress has had the ruling under consideration but has not seen fit to bring such business under these laws by legislation having prospective effect. The business has thus been left for 30 years to develop on the understanding that it was not subject to existing antitrust legislation. The present cases ask us to overrule the prior decision and, with retrospective effect, hold the legislation applicable. We think that if there are evils in this field which now warrant application to it of the antitrust laws it should be by legislation. Without reexamination of the underlying issues, the judgments... (of lower courts) are affirmed on the authority of *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. National League* so far as that decision determines that Congress had no intention of including the business of baseball within the scope of the Federal antitrust laws."

1955 -- The Court decided that the legitimate stage and boxing were businesses subject to the antitrust laws in decisions handed down Jan. 31. Chief Justice Earl Warren said in affirming that the Government had the right to sue the Shubert Theater interests: "The defendants (Shubert) contend...that Federal Baseball and Toolson have already established their immunity under the Act. While conceding, as they must, that the motion picture industry is subject to the antitrust laws, they insist all other businesses built around the performance of local exhibitions are exempt. We believe that Federal Baseball and Toolson afford no basis for such a conclusion.... Toolson was a narrow application of stare decisis (defined in the legal dictionary as standing by decided cases, "a doctrine giving to precedents the authority of established law"). The defendants would have us convert this narrow application of the rule into a sweeping grant of immunity to every business based on the live presentation of local exhibitions, regardless of how extensive its interstate phases may be. We cannot do so. If the Toolson holding is to be expanded -- or contracted -- the appropriate remedy lies with Congress."

Warren said the same day in *U.S. v. International Boxing Club of New York*: "The controlling consideration in Federal Baseball...was a very practical one -- the degree of interstate activity involved in the particular business under review. It follows that stare decisis cannot help the defendants here; for, contrary to their argument, Federal Baseball did not hold that all businesses based on professional sports were outside the scope of the antitrust laws. The issue confronting us is therefore not whether a previously granted exemption should continue but whether an exemption should be granted in the first instance. And that issue is for Congress to resolve, not this Court."

1957 -- William Radovich, former guard with the Detroit Lions, sued the National Football League for \$105,000 on grounds it prevented him from becoming a player-coach in the Pacific Coast League. Justice Tom C. Clark, in the majority opinion that professional football was subject to Federal antitrust laws, said: "Respondents' (National Football League) contention, boiled down, is that agreements similar to those complained of here, which have for many years been used in organized baseball, have been held by this Court to be outside the scope of the antitrust laws. They point to Federal Baseball and Toolson...asserting that professional football has embraced the same techniques which existed in baseball at the time of the former decision.... Here respondents say that the contracts and sanctions which baseball and football find it necessary to impose have no counterpart in other businesses and that, therefore, they alone are outside the ambit of the Sherman Act. In Toolson we continued to hold the umbrella over baseball that was placed there some 31 years earlier by Federal Baseball. The Court did this because it was concluded that more harm would be done in overruling Federal Baseball than in upholding a ruling which at best was of dubious validity.... The Court was careful to restrict Toolson's coverage to baseball.... We did not extend them (exemptions from antitrust laws) to boxing or the theater because we believed that the volume of interstate business in each -- the rationale of Federal Baseball -- was such that both activities were within the Act. Likewise, the volume of interstate business in organized football places it within the provisions of the Act." (Underlining supplied.)

"If this ruling is unrealistic, inconsistent or illogical, it is sufficient to answer, aside from the distinctions between the businesses, that were we considering the question of baseball for the first time upon a clean slate we would have no doubts. But Federal Baseball held the business of baseball outside the scope of the Act. No other business claiming the coverage of those cases has such an adjudication. We, therefore, conclude that the orderly way to eliminate error or discrimination, if any there be, is by legislation and not by court decision. Congressional processes are more accommodative, affording the whole industry hearings and an opportunity to assist in the formulation of new legislation.... Of course the doctrine of Toolson and Federal Baseball must yield to any Congressional action and continues only at its sufferance."

Outlook

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee April 8 said: "I don't know at this juncture whether we'll have hearings or not. We're letting the matter (of whether professional sports should come under antitrust laws) simmer a bit so we can find out what the public thinks." He has introduced a bill (HR 5319) to subject professional baseball to the antitrust laws.

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee: "If the Federal Government sticks its nose into sports, sooner or later the American people will lose their principal form of entertainment." He has introduced a bill (HR 5383) to exempt baseball, football, basketball and hockey from antitrust laws.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, April 13: "Congress has a mandate to clear up the muddled situation left in the wake of the...Supreme Court decision." His bill (HR 6876) would put the business aspects of baseball, basketball, football and hockey under the antitrust laws but would exempt their playing rules and contracts from antitrust regulations.

It seems certain there eventually will be hearings by the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee, but no legislation is likely to get passed this year.

Lobbyist Registrations

Commissioner Bert Bell of the National Football League April 10 registered as a lobbyist interested in "any and all legislation affecting professional football." One of the League's lawyers, Clinton M. Hester of Washington, registered for the same interest April 5. The other sports will be well represented on Capitol Hill, too -- especially after hearings begin.

The House Judiciary Study of Monopoly Power Subcommittee held baseball hearings in 1951-52. Its report (H Rept 2002) of May 27, 1952, concluded: "...Legislation is not necessary until the reasonableness of the reserve rules (under which a player is bound to one club for life unless he is sold or traded) has been tested by the courts. If those rules are unreasonable in some respects, it would be inappropriate to adopt legislation before baseball has had an opportunity to make such modifications as may be necessary."

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Housing & Schools
 - Safety & Health
 - Social Security
 - Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Administrative Policy
 - Immigration & Naturalization
 - International Relations
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Defense Policy
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Civil Service
 - Commemorative Congress
 - Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Crimes, Courts, Prisons
 - District of Columbia
 - Indian & Territorial Affairs
 - Land and Land Transfers
 - Post Office
 - Presidential Policy
 - General
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Banking
 - Commerce & Communications
 - Natural Resources
 - Public Works & Reclamation
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through April 14, 1957.

This week's listing includes:

	Senate	House
Bills	1,875	6,869
Joint Resolutions	81	308
Concurrent Resolutions	25	162
Simple Resolutions	123	231
TOTAL	2,104	7,570

Bills
 HR 4966 to HR 5502
 S 1267 to S 1436
 Resolutions
 S J Res 64 to S J Res 67
 S Con Res 17 to S Con Res 18
 S Res 98 to S Res 106
 H J Res 243 to H J Res 256
 H Con Res 118 to H Con Res 126
 H Res 168 to H Res 180

1. Agriculture

- S 1296 -- Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Carlson (R Kan.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Young (R N.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1304 -- Provide for reports on acreage planted to cotton, repeal prohibitions against cotton acreage reports based on farmers' planting intentions. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1314 -- Extend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1315 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification, and labeling of Irish potatoes. MCCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1345 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make available corn from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to certain corn producers who require corn for livestock feed and agree to replace corn with corn from subsequent crops. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1362 -- Provide for minimum acreage allotment for corn and increased incentive for production adjustment. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1393 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act. SMITH (R Maine), Payne (R Maine), Aiken (R Vt.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dwarshak (R Idaho), Ives (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Young (R N.D.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- S 1436 -- Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Scott (D N.C.), Symington (D Mo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kerr (D Okla.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/28/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.
- H J Res 248 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate cost of living and widening spread between retail prices and prices paid to farmers. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 5097 -- Amend section 334 (a) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re increased allotments for durum wheat. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5107 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to enable producers of Irish potatoes and other non-basic agricultural commodities to participate in acreage reserve program. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5108 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5127 -- Authorize sale for feeding purposes of limited quantities of wheat of less desirable milling quality. HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5128 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm. HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5131 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to increase its benefits in case of tobacco. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.

- HR 5133 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes. KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5137 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/20/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5191 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5204 -- Provide for family farm parity income for fair standard of living among farmers of nation, by amendment of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. KNUITSON (D Minn.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5236 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5241 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to enable producers of Irish potatoes and other nonbasic agricultural commodities to participate in acreage-reserve program. MCINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/22/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5244 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to permit deduction for self-help meat-promotion program. POAGE (D Texas) -- 2/22/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5274 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5279 -- Prohibit donation of surplus agricultural commodities to persons who are on strike. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5308 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a domestic parity plan for wheat. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5310 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to provide one-half of any cut in acreage allotments be placed in acreage reserve. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5311 -- Provide that state agricultural experiment stations devote a portion of appropriations made by Federal Government to carry out researches re various aspects of organic farming. LONG (D La.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5339 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5398 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) (by request) -- 2/27/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5403 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5447 -- Provide for minimum acreage allotment for corn. ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5449 -- Authorize National Potato Grade Labeling Act, which provides quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5462 -- Provide for conveyance of lands of U.S. to Cuba Independent Rural Board of Education, Cuba, N. Mex. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5463 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

Bills - 2

HR 5489 -- Provide for compulsory inspection by U. S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. POLK (D Ohio) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture.
HR 5497 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 5199 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 2/21/57 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 1298 -- Assist states in providing needed vocational education of less than college grade in essential occupations, including retraining made necessary by scientific and technological developments, through establishment and maintenance of area vocational school programs providing vocational training and retraining for persons residing in state or area, including related instruction for apprentices. HILL (D Ala.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Jackson (D Wash.), Hennings (D Mo.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cooper (R Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Murray (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.), Ervin (D N.C.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.), Aiken (R Vt.), Smith (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Thyne (R Minn.), Payne (R Maine), Young (R N.D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Church (D Idaho), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Symington (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Johnston (D S.C.), Clark (D Pa.), McClellan (D Ark.), Wiley (R Wis.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Potter (R Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Javits (R N.Y.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1325 -- Provide interim assistance, through Federal National Mortgage Association, in relieving shortage of funds for home loans. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HR 5113 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to permit junior colleges to participate. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5210 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to provide that no urban renewal project be finally approved until people of community have been given opportunity in a referendum to reject it. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 5247 -- Provide scholarship loan program to afford opportunity to Americans to attain an education level to which they aspire. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5315 -- Amend section 203 of National Housing Act to provide new housing program. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 5317 -- Amend United States Housing Act of 1937 to reduce from 65 to 62 age at which single person can qualify for admission to low-rent housing project and age at which family can qualify for admission to a project designed specifically for elderly families. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 5321 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and state educational agencies. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5465 -- Assist states in providing needed vocational education of less than college grade in essential occupations, including retraining made necessary by scientific and technological developments, through establishment and maintenance of area vocational school programs providing vocational training and retraining for persons residing in state or area, including related instruction for apprentices. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5474 -- For relief of Grant County School District No. 146, Warden, Wash. HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 5479 -- Provide a program of Federal student loans to assist students to pursue programs of higher education. KNUSTON (D Minn.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Education and Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 1229 -- Reduce loss of life, personal injuries, and property damage resulting from automobile accidents by establishing an Automobile and Highway Safety Division within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to work in cooperation with public and private agencies for such purposes. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HR 5109 -- Amend Federal Firearms Act. CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5280 -- Regulate speed of motor vehicles licensed to operate on public highways. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5391 -- Provide that Secretary of Commerce furnish weather reports to certain air pollution control agencies. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5410 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide for grants-in-aid for eradication and control of mosquitoes. HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5416 -- Promote safety in transportation by motor vehicle in interstate commerce by assisting states to establish programs for driver education. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 1313 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to provide increases in benefits. MORSE (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Cooper (R Ky.), Beall (R Md.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 1332 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit state of Maryland to provide extension of insurance system established by such title to service performed by certain policemen and firemen in such state. BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Finance.

HR 5116 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide an employee who has received compensation for disability for an aggregate period of 20 years be paid compensation for disability for remainder of his life. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5129 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate inequities and restrictions, and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5248 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide full benefits when based on attainment of retirement age be payable to men at age 60 and women at age 55. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5255 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to provide increases in benefits. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5263 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide benefits payable be exempt from all taxation. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5278 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit more effective distribution of Federal funds. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5303 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that individual must have attained age of 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5325 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5338 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to provide increases in benefits. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5411 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a widow or former wife divorced who loses mother's insurance benefits by remarriage may again become entitled if her husband dies within 1 year of such remarriage. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5412 -- Permit an individual who retired before Sept. 1954 under Federal old-age and survivors insurance program to have his benefit amount recomputed, without acquiring any additional coverage, to take advantage of "drop-out" provisions in title II of Social Security Act. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5415 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a minor child be deemed dependent upon an insured individual at time required for entitlement to benefits if individual (pursuant to court order) was then legally obligated to contribute to his support. REUS (D Wis.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5456 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to provide increases in benefits. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 5472 -- Permit an individual to obtain coverage under title II of Social Security Act on basis of service which was not covered employment at time it was performed if service has since become covered employment and such individual makes payment of applicable social security taxes. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 5493 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include California among states which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts to obtain social-security coverage, under state agreement for only those state and local employees who desire coverage. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

WELFARE

HR 5205 -- Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 5249 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize Federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5252 -- Provide loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 5268 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically depressed areas. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Banking and Currency.

HR 5304 -- Provide Federal assistance to states to augment their efforts to prevent surface damage resulting from mine cave-ins. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5393 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

- HR 5396 -- Grant deduction, for income-tax purposes, to handicapped individuals, for expenses for transportation to and from work; provide additional exemption for income-tax purposes for taxpayer supporting dependents who are handicapped and unable to care for themselves. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5407 -- Establish effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in economically depressed areas. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 5417 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5420 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped; define its duties. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S J Res 65 -- Provide a study of possibility and desirability of establishing a United States Foreign Service Academy. MUNDT (R S. D.) -- 2/22/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S J Res 66 -- Authorize sale of a number of merchant-type vessels to Government of India or to citizens of India for use in coastwise trade. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1302 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and War Claims Act of 1948, as amended. YOUNG (R N. D.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- HR 5306 -- Provide for establishment of United States Foreign Relations Academy. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N. J.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S Con Res 17 -- Favor suspension of deportation in case of certain aliens. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- HR 5475 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. HOLTZMAN (D N. Y.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S J Res 64 -- Implement Convention between U. S. A. and Norway, which entered into force on Nov. 9, 1948, for disposition of claim against Government of the U. S. A. asserted by Government of Norway on behalf of Christoffer Hannveg. GREEN (D R. I.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- H Con Res 118 -- Express sense of Congress that efforts be made to invite Spain to membership in NATO. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 119 -- Similar to H Con Res 118. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/20/57.
- H Con Res 120 -- Express sense of Congress re a satisfactory accounting of 450 American prisoners of war who were not accounted for by Communists. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Con Res 121 -- Similar to H Con Res 118. MORANO (R Conn.) -- 2/20/57.
- H Con Res 122 -- Similar to H Con Res 118. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 2/20/57.
- H Con Res 125 -- Similar to H Con Res 118. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/28/57.
- H Con Res 126 -- Similar to H Con Res 118. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 2/28/57.
- H Res 173 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re continued illegal imprisonment of 10 Americans by Chinese Communists. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- HR 5501 -- Provide certain aircraft may travel between U. S. and Canada without requiring owners or operators to reimburse the U. S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

5. Labor

- S 1343 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/22/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1418 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re handling of agricultural commodities. STENNIS (D Miss.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- HR 5112 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit discrimination in employment against individuals on account of their age. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5118 -- Raise minimum wage under Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to \$1.25 an hour. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5119 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of employers who are engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce, to eliminate exemptions. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5121 -- Reduce maximum workweek under Fair Labor Standards Act. FORAND (D R. I.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5154 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of such act. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5332 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Education and Labor.

- HR 5337 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of employers who are engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce; eliminate exemptions. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 5389 -- Similar to HR 5337. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/57.
- HR 5394 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its coverage with certain exceptions, to employees of employers engaged in activities affecting interstate and foreign commerce. POWELL (D N. Y.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 1391 -- Repeal act of February 18, 1896, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Armed Services.
- HR 5103 -- Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to provide that Boards for Correction of Military or Naval Records give consideration to satisfactory evidence re good character and conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5106 -- Similar to HR 5103. CELLER (D N. Y.) -- 2/20/57.
- HR 5126 -- Similar to HR 5103. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/20/57.
- HR 5132 -- Similar to HR 5103. KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/20/57.
- HR 5140 -- Similar to HR 5103. MILLER (D Calif.) -- 2/20/57.
- HR 5152 -- Similar to HR 5103. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/20/57.
- HR 5200 -- Similar to HR 5103. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 2/21/57.
- HR 5207 -- Provide that next cruiser commissioned in U. S. Navy be named the South Bend. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5237 -- Authorize Secretary of the Navy to furnish supplies and services to foreign vessels and aircraft. DURHAM (D N. C.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5254 -- Provide for payment of uniform allowances to certain persons originally appointed, temporarily or permanently, as commissioned or warrant officers in a Regular component of an Armed Force. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5275 -- Similar to HR 5103. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/25/57.
- HR 5277 -- Similar to HR 5103. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/25/57.
- HR 5314 -- Authorize Secretary of the Army, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Air Force to make grants to certain educational institutions for construction of military and naval science buildings. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5320 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. COLE (R N. Y.) -- 2/26/57 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
- HR 5380 -- Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Boards for Correction of Military or Naval Records. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5409 -- Similar to HR 5380. GRANAHAAN (D Pa.) -- 2/27/57.
- HR 5455 -- Similar to HR 5103. BERRY (R S. D.) -- 2/28/57.
- HR 5473 -- Provide that Secretary of the Navy construct a highway in state of Maine. HALE (R Maine.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5480 -- Similar to HR 5103. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/28/57.
- HR 5482 -- Retrocede to state of Maryland exclusive jurisdiction held by U. S. over lands within boundaries of the United States Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Charles County, Md. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5491 -- Provide that persons who served in Army or Navy during World War I may, if they possess qualifications, wear the Distinguished and Presidential Unit Emblems and Combat Infantryman's and Medical Badges. ROBBSION (R Ky.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 5502 -- Similar to HR 5103. ZELENKO (D N. Y.) -- 2/28/57.

VETERANS

- S 1407 -- Incorporate Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1420 -- Amend veterans regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that tuberculosis developed by veterans within 4 years after date of separation from active service be presumed to have been incurred in or aggravated by active service. SMITH (R Maine) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- H J Res 255 -- Place certain individuals who served in Armed Forces of the U. S. in Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in same status as those who served in Armed Forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5134 -- Assist states in construction, expansion, remodeling and alteration of buildings of state or territorial soldiers' homes by providing grants to subsidize in part the capital outlay cost. LONG (D La.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5153 -- Re computation of annual income for purpose of payment of pension for non-service-connected disability or death in certain cases. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5192 -- Allow members of Reserve components of Armed Forces to serve brief periods of active duty for training while enrolled in certain courses under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, as amended, without period of time being charged as absences in computing their educational and training allowances. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

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- HR 5203 -- Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service-connected disability payable under laws administered by Veterans' Administration and liberalize requirements for awarding additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5212 -- Provide for computation of annual income for purpose of payment of pension for non-service connected disability or death in certain cases. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5270 -- Amend part II of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide a basis for awarding compensation to members of National Guard for disability incurred in line of duty. PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5271 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to veterans and their dependents. POLK (D Ohio) -- 2/25/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5272 -- Grant pension of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are over 62 years of age. POLK (D Ohio) -- 2/25/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5322 -- Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5382 -- Amend section 301 of Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act to provide for expeditious payment of the death gratuity by military departments. HARDY (D Va.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5271 -- Extend rights, benefits, and privileges granted to World War II veterans to certain citizens of U.S. who entered armed forces of governments allied with U.S. during World War II, and to their dependents. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5397 -- Provide for veterans erroneously required to reimburse the United States for overpayment on the adjusted-service certificates. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 5400 -- Require notice by certified mail of the lapse of Government life insurance. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5401 -- Authorize renewal of expired 5-year level premium term national service life insurance where application for reinstatement is made prior to Jan. 1, 1958. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5408 -- Provide for recognition by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of Veterans of World War I of U.S.A. in presentation of claims under laws administered by Veterans' Administration. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5461 -- Amend section 104 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 with respect to certain veterans to provide that statements containing certain information arising out of their military service be furnished them. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 1326 -- Establish a system for classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in Federal Government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1327 -- Amend act of June 19, 1952, re crediting for civil service retirement purposes of certain service performed by civilian employees of non-appropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1355 -- Increase annuities payable to annuitants from civil-service retirement and disability fund. REVERCOMB (R W.Va.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1377 -- Remove inequities created by, and avoid discrimination resulting from, administrative practices and enforcement of Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1395 -- Amend section 9 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act, re computation of annuities. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1410 -- Provide that appointments to position of Deputy Maritime Administrator be made by Secretary of Commerce under civil service laws. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1411 -- Amend Act of August 26, 1930, re suspension of employment of civilian personnel of United States in interest of national security. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1427 -- Make Civil Service Retirement Act Amendments of 1956 applicable to certain persons who retired under automatic separation provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act prior to enactment of such amendments. BIBLE (D Neb.) -- 2/28/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5146 -- Amend section 9 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act to liberalize annuity computation formula for employees in lower average salary groups. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5147 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5151 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for inclusion of certain periods of service which were not covered by Federal appointment. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5155 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of Federal Government. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5211 -- Amend section (8) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 5213 -- Amend section (8) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5234 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for retirement of officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions in Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5243 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of Federal Government. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5251 -- Similar to HR 5243. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/57.
- HR 5273 -- Require that pay increases for Federal employees whose basic compensation is fixed by a wage board take effect within a certain period of time. POLK (D Ohio) -- 2/25/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5276 -- Extend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to certain employees of Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5336 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund. NEAL (R W.Va.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5381 -- Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5395 -- Provide equitable compensation for Saturday, Sunday, holiday and overtime duty in Government service. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5404 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5452 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to include certain compensation increments for insurance purposes under such act. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5476 -- Permit unmarried annuitants under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to elect survivorship annuities upon subsequent marriage. HYDE (R Md.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5484 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from civil service retirement and disability fund. LANFORD (D Md.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S J Res 67 -- Designate Veterans' Administration Hospital at Chicago, Ill., as A.A. Sprague Memorial Hospital. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/28/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 1328 -- Permit use of appropriated funds in purchasing land in connection with Anrietam Battlefield site. BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1336 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing Pike-Pawnee Village Site, Webster County, Neb., as a national monument. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1357 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the Nevada Silver Centenary and 100th anniversary of discovery of Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nev. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Banking and Currency.
- H J Res 249 -- Provide for preparation of history of momentous scenes in Congress since the Revolutionary War. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Administration.
- H J Res 252 -- Establish commission to commemorate 100th anniversary of Civil War. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 253 -- Similar to H J Res 252. TUCK (D Va.) -- 2/27/57.
- H J Res 254 -- Establish Dec. 15 of every year as Bill of Rights Day. COLE (R N.Y.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 123 -- Create a joint committee of Congress to attend ceremonies to be held at Plymouth, Mass., on May 25, 1957, in connection with landing of Mayflower II. NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 5104 -- Preserve Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site by authorizing acquisition of abutting properties. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5114 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 75th anniversary of the opening of Brooklyn Bridge. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5193 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 75th anniversary of Knights of Columbus. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5316 -- Designate 27th day of October in each year as Navy Day. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 5323 -- Provide for national cemeteries in central west coast area of state of Florida. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5328 -- Amend Medals of Honor Act to authorize awards for acts of heroism involving any motor vehicle subject to motor carrier safety regulations of Interstate Commerce Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5453 -- Authorize erection of a memorial in Badlands National Monument in honor of Peter Norbeck, Paul E. Bellamy, Sr., and Ben Millard. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5457 -- Provide that Secretary of the Interior investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing as a national monument a site on Old Santa Fe Trail near Dodge City, Kan. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 5458 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the seventh quinquennial Indian peace treaty celebration at Medicine Lodge, Kan. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONGRESS

- S Res 101 -- Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ certain temporary staff members and assistants. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S 1428 -- Authorize furniture and furnishing for additional office building for U.S. Senate. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/28/57 -- Senate Public Works.
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- H J Res 246 -- Request President to submit to Congress specific recommendations for cuts in proposed budget. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Government Operations.
- H Con Res 124 -- Designate first Sunday of February as day for observance and commemoration of four chaplains of U.S.S. Dorchester and all chaplains who gave their lives for our country. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H Res 149 -- Authorize Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to conduct studies and investigations re matters within its jurisdiction. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Rules.
- H Res 172 -- Amend rules of House to limit appropriations for fiscal year 1958. HIE- STAND (R Calif.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Rules.
- H Res 179 -- Provide funds for studies and investigations conducted pursuant to H Res 149. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Administration.
- H Res 180 -- Request investigation of fish imports. SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5100 -- Provide additional office space in home districts of Congressmen, Delegates and Resident Commissioners. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 5144 -- Limit acquisition and use by civilian agencies of Federal Government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers on sensitized materials. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 5376 -- Remove certain restrictions imposed on political activities of officers and employees of Federal and state Government. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Administration.
- HR 5378 -- Amend section 2 of P.L. 927, 84th Congress, 2d session and repeal section 6 of P.L. 927, 84th Congress, 2d session. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5387 -- Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- H J Res 245 -- Amend Constitution of U.S. empowering Congress to authorize President to approve and disapprove separate items or provisions in appropriation bills. POFF (R Va.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 256 -- Amend Constitution of U.S. re taxes on incomes, inheritances and gifts. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 5388 -- Provide means of securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 1330 -- Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claim of Padblac Co., Inc., and Harry G. Lankford, Wichita, Kan. SCHOEPEL (R Kan.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1337 -- Amend section 331 of title 28, U.S.C., to provide representation of district judges on Judicial Conference of U.S. EASTLAND (D Miss.) (by request) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1338 -- Provide for maintenance of a roster of retired judges available for special judicial duty and for their assignment to such duty by Chief Justice of U.S. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1339 -- Provide that chief judges of circuit and district courts cease to serve as such upon reaching age of 70. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1340 -- Amend section 456 of title 28, U.S.C. re traveling expenses of justices and judges. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1341 -- Amend section 372 of title 28, U.S.C. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1419 -- Amend section 85 of title 28 of U.S.C., re District Court for District of Colorado. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
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- HR 5246 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re appointment of one additional district judge for district of Arizona. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 5267 -- Include officers and employees of Department of Labor, Department of Commerce, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the General Services Administration, and Federal probation officers within provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of U.S.C. re assaults and homicides. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 5334 -- Improve and extend enforcement of duties of support in District of Columbia. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/26/57 -- House District of Columbia.

HR 5498 -- Amend act of June 29, 1938, to increase amount of bond or insurance for protection of passengers required of cabs for hire in District of Columbia. SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 2/28/57 -- House District of Columbia.

HR 5499 -- Amend acts known as Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and Fire and Casualty Act, approved Oct. 9, 1940. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/28/57 -- House District of Columbia.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 1366 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, protection, operation and maintenance of public airports in Territory of Alaska," as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce.
- S 1417 -- Re affairs of Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma. MONRONEY (D Okla.) Kerr (D Okla.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
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- HR 5098 -- Provide compensation to Crow Tribe of Indians for ceded lands embraced within the Huntley reclamation project, Montana. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5377 -- Grant to Territory of Alaska title to lands beneath tidal waters. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/27/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 1300 -- Authorize John R. Quigley to construct and maintain a sign 50 feet by 30 feet, on certain property of U.S. in Montana. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 1303 -- For relief of cities of Mandan and Bismarck, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1319 -- Renounce right, title, and interest the U.S. may have in certain lands in Montana. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) (by request) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1320 -- Provide that whenever public lands have been heretofore granted to a state for purpose of erecting certain public buildings within such state, such purpose, be deemed to include construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation, furnishings, and other permanent improvements of such public buildings. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) Allott (R Colo.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1344 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of the Interior to transfer 20 acres of land in Roosevelt County, Mont., to School District No. 9, Roosevelt County. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 2/22/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1352 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Fairview Cemetery Association, Inc., Wahpeton, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1396 -- Amend section 6 of act approved July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222), re admission into Union of state of Wyoming by providing for use of public lands granted to said state for purpose of construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation, furnishing, equipment or other permanent improvement of public buildings at capital of said state. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
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- HR 5110 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 2/20/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 5115 -- Authorize funds for the improvement by Secretary of Commerce of the Pentagon road network and that portion of the Henry G. Shirley Memorial Highway in Arlington County, Va., and to provide for transfer of such highways to Commonwealth of Virginia. FALLON (D Md.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 5149 -- Provide that whenever public lands have been heretofore granted to a state for purpose of erecting certain public buildings at the capital of such state, such purpose be deemed to include construction, reconstruction, repair, renovation and other permanent improvements of such public buildings. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5240 -- Extend time within which the state of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. LONG (D La.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 5301 -- Provide a right-of-way to city of Alamogordo, a municipal corporation of state of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Agriculture.
- HR 5421 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands at Olympia National Park. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5446 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of the Interior to transfer 20 acres of land in Roosevelt County, Mont., to School District No. 9, Roosevelt County. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5448 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make rehabilitation facilities and sheltered workshops eligible for donations of surplus real and personal property. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/28/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 5451 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit disposal of surplus property to municipalities. BENITLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 5460 -- Amend section 203 (i) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that surplus property which is not used in donable property program be offered for sale to states and political subdivisions thereof. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 5470 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to make municipalities eligible for donations of surplus real and personal property. GRIF-FITHS. (D Mich.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Government Operations.

Bills - 6

HR 5496 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that certain surplus real property of U.S. be disposed of only after giving former owners an opportunity to repurchase. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

- S 1351 -- Provide that certain amounts paid to Post Office Department by other Government agencies as postal revenue re matter placed in mails by agencies be considered as receipts of post offices where such matter is mailed. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1394 -- Provide for discontinuance of Postal Savings System established by act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended. CARLSON (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1409 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide mail delivery service to rural patrons by most efficient and economical means possible. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1412 -- Amend section 2 (b) of Performance Rating Act of 1950, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

- HR 5136 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide mail delivery service to rural patrons by most efficient and economical means possible. MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5141 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. MOORE (R W. Va.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5143 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5145 -- Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5150 -- Establish recognition and observance by Post Office Department of all state holidays. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 5156 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 1408 -- Provide allowances for transportation of house trailers to civilian employees of the U.S. who are transferred from one official station to another. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Government Operations.
- H J Res 250 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Scientific Research. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/26/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 5450 -- Authorize enlargement of administrative headquarters site for Isle Royale National Park, Houghton, Mich. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/28/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

GENERAL

- HR 5130 -- Provide for return to athletic and recreation fund of Fort MacArthur, Calif. of certain proceeds of show Hey Rookie. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 5265 -- Incorporate American War Dads and its Auxiliary. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 5385 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery in state of Oklahoma. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/27/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 1356 -- Amend antitrust laws by vesting in Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts or practices and other unlawful restraints in commerce by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Watkins (R Utah) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 1385 -- Amend section 11 of Clayton Antitrust Act to extend authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to contract carriers subject to Interstate Commerce Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Interstate & Foreign Commerce.
- HR 5190 -- Limit size of business organizations larger than required by economic efficiency or technological necessity, or unduly restrictive of free and effective competitive activity; create National Commission for Free Economic Development. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 1367 -- Prohibit transmission of gambling information in interstate and foreign commerce by communication facilities. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 1316 -- Reduce percentage depletion for oil and gas wells. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Aiken (R Vt.), Smith (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 2/20/57 -- Senate Finance.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 1318 -- Provide that certain surplus property of U.S. be donated for park or recreational purposes. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 2/21/57 -- Senate Government Operations.

- HR 5105 -- Provide for modification of outlet works of Shadecill Dam, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5111 -- Designate portion of U.S. Highway No. 41 between Kentland, Ind. and Nashville, Tenn., a part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 5148 -- Repeal Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954, to require certain distribution and approval of new public building projects. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Public Works.
- HR 5199 -- Provide a preliminary examination and survey of Hammonds Cove, entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N.Y. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 1349 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re allowance of deductions for contributions made to Community Chests. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/22/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 1388 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by reason of treating non-taxable divisions of community property as gifts. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 1389 -- Re income-tax basis, in hands of a surviving spouse, of property previously held as community property. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/26/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 1406 -- Allow individuals to deduct for Federal income-tax purposes not to exceed \$50 of political contributions made each year to candidates for elective Federal offices. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 1422 -- Establish corporate income tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 30 percent surtax. BARRETT (R Wyo.), Capehart (R Ind.), Potter (R Mich.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Case (R S.D.) -- 2/27/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 1424 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that duty imposed on importation of wool be payable in all cases, regardless of purpose for which wool is used. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 2/28/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 1434 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign tax credit for United Kingdom income tax paid with respect to royalties and other like amounts. MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 2/28/57 -- Senate Finance.
- HR 5099 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit amounts paid for institutional care of a disabled person to be deducted as medical expense. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5101 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from manufacturers excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training programs. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5102 -- Amend Antidumping Act of 1921. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5117 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5120 -- Amend Antidumping Act of 1921. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5122 -- Admit free of duty a beta-ray spectrometer to be imported for use at Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5138 -- Amend Antidumping Act of 1921. MACK (R Wash.) -- 2/20/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5139 -- Similar to HR 5138. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/20/57.
- HR 5194 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount of personal exemption to which a taxpayer is entitled re a spouse or dependent who is a student and whose education expenses are paid by taxpayer. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5196 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide interest on series H United States savings bonds be excluded from gross income. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5198 -- Repeal cabaret tax. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5202 -- Amend Antidumping Act of 1921. JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 2/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5208 -- Amend paragraph 1541 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to provide that rate of duty in effect with respect to harpsichords and clavichords be same as rate in effect re pianos. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5209 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit educational institutions from excise taxes. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 2/21/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5233 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make tax on tobacco applicable only to manufactured tobacco and to reduce tax on manufactured tobacco. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5242 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit amounts paid for institutional care of a disabled person to be deducted as medical expenses. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 5266 -- Clarify the jurisdiction of Tax Court in abnormality relief cases arising under World War II Excess Profits Tax Act. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/25/57 -- House Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

FILIBUSTERS

A filibuster appears likely to occur in the Senate this year over the civil rights legislation proposed by the Administration. How's your background on filibusters? Correct answers to 3 out of 5 questions place you with the experts.

1. Q--For which of the following purposes are filibusters used: (a) to test the oratorical powers of new Senators; (b) to delay or prevent action on legislation; (c) to amend the rules of the Senate?

A--(b). A filibuster is a tactic by which a minority opposed to legislation uses unlimited debate to delay or prevent action on the proposal.

2. Q--Is there a way to limit Senate debate and prevent a filibuster?

A--Yes. Under current Senate rules, 64 Senators (two-thirds of the entire membership) may vote to invoke cloture -- that is, limit debate. Cloture never has been invoked since this requirement was established in 1949.

3. Q--True or false: The first Senate cloture rule was contained in the Constitution.

A--False. The first cloture rule, Senate Rule 22, was adopted in 1917. Under that rule, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting could invoke cloture. Only four of the 22 cloture votes from 1917 to 1949 were successful.

4. Q--To break a filibuster, Senators may insist on observance of which of the following Senate rules: (a) business must intervene between quorum calls; (b) a speaker must stand, rather than sit or walk about; (c) a Senator cannot speak more than twice on a subject in one legislative day; (d) the presiding officer may take a Senator "off his feet" for using unparliamentary language.

A--All are existing Senate rules that can be invoked to prevent Senators from carrying out a filibuster.

5. Q--Who holds the Senate record for the longest single speech?

A--Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.). In 1953, Morse, then an Independent, spoke for 22 hours and 26 minutes during debate on the "tidelands" offshore oil bill.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



The Week In Congress

Money, Money, Money President Eisenhower told Congress how to cut nearly \$1.9 billion from his battered \$71.8 billion budget for fiscal 1958, but the House seemed to be doing all right without his help. By the time it had passed eight of the 12 regular annual money bills, it had lopped more than \$1.1 billion off the President's budget requests. None of these bills has been acted on by the Senate. Congress completed action on two supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1957, one of which carried \$41 million to restore cutbacks in postal service. (Page 477, 486)

Work Waits

Away on its Easter recess, the 85th Congress will return to face a major portion of its work. The President's Mideast Resolution has been the only big legislative issue to clear Congress so far this session; there never was serious doubt that Congress would extend corporate and excise taxes. (Page 487)

Finance Study

The question of who should conduct a sweeping investigation of the Nation's financial condition was settled when the Senate Finance Committee unanimously voted to undertake the project. But there were hurt feelings in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, whose chairman and ranking Republican member both said they thought their Committee had jurisdiction over part of the area to be studied. The House previously had rejected a plan for its Banking and Currency Committee to conduct the study. (Page 484)

Filibusters

Senators may soon be doing more homework than usual in preparation for a filibuster over civil rights legislation. Parliamentary rule books and precedents will be considered carefully both by opponents of civil rights legislation who would filibuster and the proponents of the measures who will be trying to break the filibuster -- a tactic by which a minority opposed to legislation uses unlimited debate to delay action on a proposal. (Page 489)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Public assistance funds, Page 482.

House: Committee funds, Page 480; contributions to international organizations, Page 480.

Political Notes

Politics filled the air as Republican leaders met in Omaha, Neb., for the first in a series of regional conferences on GOP problems. In a New Jersey gubernatorial primary, Republicans nominated State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes to oppose Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) in the general election. Two conservative GOP Senators -- George W. Malone (Nev.) and William E. Jenner (Ind.) -- discussed their chances for Presidential support in their 1958 reelection campaigns. (Page 492)

School Aid Chances

Lobbyists on both sides of the Federal school aid bill see only a 50-50 chance of Congress passing it. This doubtful outlook has inspired lobbyists into an all-out grass-roots campaign to tip the scales their way. The obstacles to passage seen by those favoring the bill are mainly sentiment for a reduction in the budget and the threatened amendment to bar funds to any school district operating segregated schools. Those against the bill say their main obstacles are the commitments in both party platforms for school aid and the desire of President Eisenhower for the legislation. (Page 495)

The Ball Game

When the Supreme Court ruled Feb. 25 that professional football was subject to antitrust laws, it said it was "illogical" to place football under the laws while exempting baseball. Congress was left to provide legislation to eliminate this unfairness. A survey of 147 Members of Congress revealed a widespread wait-and-see attitude. Neither House nor Senate committees have yet planned hearings on the subject but the representatives of the sports world itself are girding for action when and if the question comes up. (Page 497)